

THE CANADA COUNCIL

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Government
Publications

First Annual Report

To March 31, 1958



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OTTAWA, OCTOBER 11, 1957

THE CANADA COUNCIL

First Annual Report

TO MARCH 31, 1958

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140 Wellington Street
Ottawa

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Patron:

RT. HON. VINCENT MASSEY, C.M.

June 30, 1958

The Right Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, P.C., M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report of The Canada Council as required by section 23 of The Canada Council Act (5-6 Elizabeth II, 1957, Chap. 3) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1958.


I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Brooke Claxton

Chairman



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PART ONE: ORGANIZATION

Establishment

1. This first report of The Canada Council covers a period of close to twelve months. The Canada Council Act, 4-5 Elizabeth II, Chapter 3, received the Royal Assent on March 28, 1957. On April 15, the Order-in-Council, P.C. 1957-561, named the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, the other nineteen members, the Director and Associate Director, and the three members of the Investment Committee who are not members of the Council. The Order-in-Council is attached as Annex A to this report.

Organization

2. The first meeting of the Council was held in the Parliament Buildings and began on April 30 at 10 a.m. His Excellency, the Governor General, after accepting nomination as Patron of the Council, expressed his pleasure that the Council had been created. Messages of congratulations and good wishes were received from the then Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent, and from several American foundations, the Arts Council of Great Britain and others. At the meeting, continued through April 30 and May 1, the Council adopted by-laws and a number of resolutions regarding banking, investment and other business. To transact business between meetings of the Council an Executive Committee was appointed consisting of the Honourable Brooke Claxton (Chairman), the Very Reverend Father Georges-Henri Lévesque (Vice-Chairman), M. Jules Bazin, Mr. L. W. Brockington, Q.C., Mr. Eric L. Harvie, Q.C., Mrs. Angus L. Macdonald and Dr. W. A. Mackintosh.

3. In accordance with the requirements of the Act, a member of the Council, Major General George P. Vanier, was appointed to the Investment Committee. The Investment Committee consists of Mr. Graham Towers (Chairman), Hon. Brooke Claxton (ex-officio), Mr. J. G. Hungerford, Mr. James Muir and Major General George P. Vanier. On April 30 the Investment Committee had its first meeting and the Council adopted its recommendations regarding investments and the handling of accounts.

4. The Council authorized the lease of an office at 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa, and adopted a provisional budget and personnel establishment, both calculated to meet the Council's needs during the period of organization. Mr. Douglas H. Fullerton was appointed Treasurer and Miss Lillian Breen was appointed Acting Secretary of the Council.

5. These organizational matters completed, the Council went on to consider its programme. Representatives of the Department of External

Affairs attended to discuss possible lines of development growing out of Canada's membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco). The Council heard from Dr. John E. Robbins on the work of the Canadian Social Science Research Council, the Humanities Research Council of Canada and the Canada Foundation. Mr. Dean Rusk, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. John Marshall, Associate Director of the Humanities Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. W. McNeil Lowry, Programme Director of Humanities of the Ford Foundation, and Mr. Alan Pifer of the Carnegie Corporation of New York extended greetings and described the activities of these American foundations.

6. To answer enquiries and spread information about the Council's work a booklet was widely distributed reporting the opening proceedings and giving the text of the Act and the Order establishing the Council.

7. During the three months following the establishment of the Council — May, June and July — office space and furniture were obtained, staff was recruited, books were set up and the work was organized. These months were also used to establish relations with numerous other organizations, particularly the National Conference of Canadian Universities, the Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Canadian Social Science Research Council, the Canada Foundation and the learned societies. The Chairman had further interviews with the heads of the Carnegie, Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, some of whom he had known in other connections over a period of years. All were most helpful. The Director and Secretary spent several days in New York discussing administrative procedures with officers of the American foundations. Even before the first Council meeting, numerous enquiries about possible grants were coming in.

Meetings with Other Organizations

8. In 1957 twenty-six of the Canadian learned societies met at the University of Ottawa during the month of June. The National Conference of Canadian Universities (the NCCU) is the instrument chosen by the government to administer its university per capita grants to the eighty-seven universities and "similar institutions of higher learning" designated by the Conference as eligible to receive such grants. The Canada Council recognizes these same institutions as eligible to receive Capital grants as provided by Section 9 of the Canada Council Act.

9. On Saturday, June 8, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and officers of the Council attended a large general meeting of the NCCU at the University of Ottawa. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman addressed the meeting, discussing the organizational plan of the Council, its programme, and some

of the problems with which the Council would have to deal in so far as universities were concerned. On Monday, June 10, officers of the Council met a special committee of the NCCU to discuss the allocation of grants from the University Capital Grants Fund. The results of this discussion were incorporated in a memorandum which was approved by the Council at its next meeting and for the time being became the statement of policy guiding the Council in making University Capital Grants.

10. On Sunday, June 9, and on Monday, June 10, officers of the Council met the Humanities Research Council of Canada (the HRCC) and the Canadian Social Science Research Council (the CSSRC) to discuss with them a programme of scholarships and fellowships, as well as the assistance that might be given for publishing learned papers and for other projects. The HRCC had been carrying on this work during fourteen years and the CSSRC during seventeen. The Council felt that it should seek to have a close working arrangement with these bodies which had already done so much in connection with two out of the three objects of the Council's work. In this way the Council hoped to avoid overlapping and to secure the benefit of their extensive experience.

11. During the summer more meetings were held by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and officers of the Council with various organizations and individuals. Such meetings showed great interest in the Council and a general desire to be of assistance.

Council Meetings

12. Section 11 of the Act specifies that the Council shall meet at least three times a year. During the formative stages of the Council, it was obvious that extra meetings would be necessary to deal with the heavy volume of work involved in endeavouring to cover several broad fields in a short time.

13. On June 13 the Council moved into its offices at 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa, where the first meeting of the Executive Committee was held on June 18. Miss Lillian Breen was confirmed in the post of Secretary of the Council and Mr. S. Phillip Kirby was appointed to the post of Accountant. Other members of the secretarial staff had by this time been engaged. A number of grants were approved. Lists of all grants, scholarships and fellowships so far awarded are given later in this report. The programmes for University Capital Grants and for scholarships, fellowships, and other forms of assistance to individuals were studied and revised for submission to the Council.

14. On August 19 and 20 the second meeting of the Council was held. The Investment Committee reported on the investment of the University Capital Grants Fund and the Endowment Fund both of which had been earning

interest from the coming into force of the Act on March 28, 1957. The Council gave consideration to more than a hundred applications for grants from the Endowment Fund. The Council approved:

- (a) The statement of policy for making grants out of the University Capital Grants Fund (Annex B), two letters sent to universities (Annex C), and a questionnaire to be completed by them (Annex D).
- (b) A programme for ten categories of scholarships, fellowships etc. (Annex E).
- (c) A memorandum on applications from organizations (Annex F).
- (d) A resolution to establish a National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) as requested by the Governor in Council under P.C. 1957-831 (Annex G) under section 8(2) of the Act.

15. Arrangements were also concluded for the services of the Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Canadian Social Science Research Council and the Canada Foundation to advise the Council on applications for grants, fellowships, etc. both from individuals and from organizations, which the Council might refer to them. The HRCC would deal with applications for assistance in the humanities, the CSSRC in the social sciences, and the Canada Foundation in the arts. Under the procedure adopted, applications are made to The Canada Council, where they are examined, put in order and given a preliminary screening. Those applications which are outside the terms of reference as stated by the Act or determined by the Council are dealt with by the Council's officers. Other applications, when complete, are referred to the appropriate agency — the HRCC, the CSSRC or the Canada Foundation — which in turn asks for a report on each application from a number of experts in panels chosen and appointed by each of the three organizations. The procedure followed by these organizations is the same as they have used for some years past in administering funds granted to them by the Carnegie Corporation, the Rockefeller Foundation or other sources. Reports of the panels are sent to The Canada Council office where they are examined by the officers, who then make their own recommendation to the Council. Thus the final decisions rest with The Canada Council.

16. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on September 25. A large number of applications for assistance from the Endowment Fund were dealt with.

17. The third meeting of the Council was held on October 7 and 8, when the first grants from the University Capital Grants Fund were authorized to the University of British Columbia, Carleton and Queen's Universities. Among the grants from the Endowment Fund were those to the Opera Festival Association of Toronto, the Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax and Winnipeg

symphony orchestras, Canadian Art Journal, Vie des Arts, Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, and to Dr. Helen Creighton for the work of transcribing and preserving a collection of folk tunes. Also at this meeting plans were made to hold a conference on the arts at Royal Military College, Kingston, during the Christmas vacation. The Council visited the National Gallery and discussed with Mr. Alan Jarvis, Director of the Gallery, possible lines of co-operation.

18. The fourth meeting of the Council was held on December 2 and 3. More applications for grants from both the University Capital Grants Fund and the Endowment Fund were considered and a number of grants from both funds were authorized. Dr. E. W. R. Steacie, President of the National Research Council (the NRC), and Dr. C. J. Mackenzie, its Past President, met the Council to describe the NRC provisions and procedures for individual assistance, and the place which mathematics might have in the Council's programme. Final plans for a conference at the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, on December 27, 28 and 29 were settled.

19. At this time the permanent staff consisted of fourteen persons. Three additional temporary members were taken on in December to handle the large volume of secretarial work occasioned by correspondence and applications relating to the scholarships programme.

20. The Council met on February 3 and 4, 1958. Numerous applications were considered and approved, including those for senior fellowships. Mr. Walter Herbert attended to inform the Council about the detailed procedure followed by the Canada Foundation in the examination of applications. The Chairman and Director reported on conferences they had had concerning the proposed music centre, book publications, a collection of Canadian books to be shown at exhibitions, the Newfoundland tour of the Halifax orchestra, the Brussels Exhibition arrangements, the ballet, booking arrangements, etc. The appointment of Mr. Peter Dwyer, as Supervisor of the Arts Programme was authorized to take effect on April 1, 1958.

21. The first meeting of the National Commission for Unesco was held on February 5 and 6; an account of this meeting is given later in this report.

22. Meeting on March 28, 1958, the Executive Committee approved arrangements for holding a conference on the humanities and social sciences programmes on April 9, 1958. The Committee also approved awards of scholarships, fellowships and other grants to individuals, and a number of grants to organizations.

23. At the end of the period covered by this report, on March 31, 1958 the staff of the Council numbered 19, to which Mr. Dwyer would be added on April 1.

Kingston Conference

24. About fifty persons representing the various arts were asked to gather at Kingston for a period of three days. They were divided into four panels: one for music, one for the visual arts, one for writing, and one for drama, opera and ballet. A list of those attending is given in Annex H. Two full sessions of the conference were held at which the chairmen of the four panels gave extended reports of the discussions which had taken place. The Conference was of great service to the Council in the formation of its grant-giving programme under the Endowment Fund. By this means the Council brought together from different parts of Canada people working in the arts, many of whom had not met before, thus making them aware of each other's difficulties and achievements, bringing home the opportunities and limitations of the Council's work and securing their understanding and co-operation. It was decided to hold further conferences — one on the humanities and social sciences, others on regional problems and opportunities.

Symphony in Newfoundland

25. An important step was taken when arrangements were concluded to underwrite a visit of the Halifax Symphony Orchestra to Newfoundland in February. Concerts were given in St. John's, Gander, Grand Falls, Cornerbrook and at the RCAF Station at Torbay. Altogether 14 concerts were given including 4 to school children. This first tour of this kind was arranged with the co-operation of the Government of Newfoundland as well as a number of local organizations and individuals. That these concerts were attended by 6,000 including 1,200 children testifies to the good reception given to the first orchestra of its size to visit Newfoundland.

26. It is perhaps not easy for Canadians living in our larger cities, where symphony concerts during the season are quite frequent, to realize that many people in Newfoundland were seeing and hearing an orchestra in the concert hall for the first time. The Council's grant helped to overcome the island's musical isolation, and Newfoundland's appreciation was not only shown in applause after the performance. We have been told of the warm, personal kindness which the people of the island showed to the musicians, taking them into their houses to rest and presenting them in some cases with carefully wrapped presents in return, as it were, for the gift which the orchestra had brought — its music.

Co-operation

27. During this crucial period The Canada Council has enjoyed the helpful co-operation of many organizations and individuals. Without being able to list everyone who has been of assistance the Council wishes to express its

gratitude particularly to the following: The Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Guggenheim Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Arts Council of Great Britain, the British Council, and especially the NCCU, the HRCC, the CSSRC, and the Canada Foundation.

28. The Council has been fortunate in being able to obtain information and advice through numerous consultations with officers of the National Gallery, the National Archives, the Parliamentary Library, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the National Research Council, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Department of External Affairs, the Department of Finance, the Department of Justice, the Bank of Canada and numerous other government agencies, as well as officers of Carleton University and the University of Ottawa, all of whom have been most helpful.

29. The Council room of The Canada Council is available for meetings in Ottawa of any organization working in the arts, humanities and social sciences.

PART TWO: UNIVERSITY CAPITAL GRANTS

Eligibility

30. Section 9 of the Act provides that

"The Council may, in furtherance of its objects, make grants to universities and similar institutions of higher learning by way of capital assistance in respect of building construction projects."

Section 17 deals with the University Capital Grants Fund:

"(1) The Council shall establish a fund to be called the University Capital Grants Fund, to which shall be credited the sum of fifty million dollars, which shall be paid to the Council by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

"(2) Grants made by the Council under section 9 may be paid out of the University Capital Grants Fund, but shall not exceed

(a) in the case of any particular project one-half of the total expenditures made in respect of the project; and

(b) in any province, an amount that is in the same proportion to the aggregate of the amounts credited to the University Capital Grants Fund as the population of the province, according to the latest census, is to the aggregate population, according to such census, of those provinces in which there is a university or other similar institution of higher learning.

"(3) Investments out of money standing to the credit of the University Capital Grants Fund may be made only in bonds or other securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada."

31. The first question which arose was "What institutions of higher learning may be considered as eligible for grants as 'other similar institutions,' that is similar to universities?" For purposes of the university per capita grants payable by the Federal Government, the NCCU had arrived at a list of eighty-seven institutions regarded as eligible for per capita grants. Rather than work out a new list which might differ in detail the Council decided for the time being at least to adopt the same list. With the concurrence of the NCCU the Council decided to allocate the money available in each province to the institutions on the list in proportion to the number of students in each working to a degree. Also with the concurrence of the NCCU, buildings used for student residences were considered as eligible provided they satisfied certain conditions.

Procedure

32. The procedure for applications for University Capital Grants has been mentioned and appears to be well understood. In order to plan its future

activities the Council has asked all universities or “similar institutions of higher learning” to send in the information requested in the questionnaire as soon as possible even though no request for a grant is contemplated at present.

Grants Made

33.

University of Alberta for Banff School of Fine Arts	\$197,500
University of British Columbia, Vancouver	700,000
Carleton University, Ottawa	400,000
Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax	50,000
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton	422,000
University of Ottawa, Ottawa	450,000
Queen’s University, Kingston	530,000
St. Dunstan’s University, Charlottetown	142,000
St. John’s College, Winnipeg	41,800
St. Paul’s College, Winnipeg	100,000
University of Saskatchewan for Norman MacKenzie Art Gallery	76,000
Victoria University, Toronto	975,000

PART THREE: ENDOWMENT FUND

The Need

34. Reports show that there are some 3,600 fellowships available for graduate study in Canadian universities with a total value of \$4,160,000. Of the awards available 1,910 are in medicine, 320 are in natural sciences, 270 in the social sciences and humanities, and others fall under more than one category. More than one-half of the applicants in medicine and the natural and applied sciences receive assistance from the Department of National Health and Welfare and the National Research Council respectively (Woodside: *The University Question*). The Federal Government has thus been providing a substantial measure of assistance for graduate work in these fields. With only 270 graduate students in the humanities and social sciences provided for it can be seen that the provision for assistance in these fields has not been sufficient. To help to meet this need was one of the objects for which The Canada Council was established.

Scholarships Generally

35. Ten categories of Canada Council scholarships, fellowships and awards were announced at the end of August. The dates by which applications were to be in the hands of the Council varied from December 15, 1957 to March 15, 1958, depending on the category. These applications have been or are now being dealt with.

36. The applications received in 1958 show that in every category there appear to be several qualified applicants for each award. This part of the programme will be revised in the light of the first year's experience.

Application from Non-residents

37. Over thirty countries today have scholarships open to Canadians. Apart from arrangements made by the Province of Quebec and by the Federal Department of External Affairs out of blocked funds, Canada has been doing little or nothing in return, although it is one of the most prosperous countries in the world. In bringing scholars or artists here from abroad we enrich our own country. Some of them will stay, some will teach, others will write about their experience and most of them will return home as bearers, it is to be hoped, of goodwill.

38. Provision has now been made for two classes of fellowships for non-residents: fellowships of one year for study or teaching in Canada in the arts, humanities and social sciences (a) of an average value of \$5,000 (plus

travel allowance, plus two-thirds travel allowance for wife) for senior fellows who have achieved great distinction, and (b) of an average value of \$2,000 (plus travel allowance) subject to renewal, for younger scholars or workers who have shown exceptional promise. Scholars under group (b) should not accept teaching duties.

39. In group (a) it is expected that for the most part applications will be presented by universities and other organizations rather than by the individuals concerned themselves, although individuals are not barred from applying directly to the Council.

40. The procedure for handling group (b) of these fellowships has been worked out with officers of the Department of External Affairs. The Department of External Affairs and other Canadian Government officials will collect application papers, get them in shape, forward them, and see that appropriate publicity is given in the countries where Canada has accredited representatives.

41. The Council has earmarked three of these scholarships for the new dominions — one for Ghana, one for Malaya, and one for the West Indies when it comes into existence.

Scholarships Summary

42. It is probable that in a full year after the opportunities have become well known at home and abroad, scholarships, fellowships and other assistance to individuals (academic and otherwise) will extend to about 500 residents and 100 non-residents and will cost a total of about one million dollars a year, including in each case the basic award and, when applicable, a travel grant.

43. The approximate number of applications received and of awards provided in the year ended March 31, 1958, and the estimated cost of each category are as follows:

<i>Categories</i>	<i>No. applicants</i>	<i>Awards</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
1	274	70	\$ 91,000
2	333	90	228,000
3	108	25	135,000
4	204	35	91,000
5	75	30	73,000
6	11	10	28,000
7	350	130	75,000
*8		50	176,000
*9		5	18,000
*10			10,000

*Applications for these awards not complete by March 31, 1958.

Special Projects, etc.

44. As the Council has been in existence for only a short time the number of applications for desirable projects for research or study has not been great. When the Council considers it necessary such applications are referred for advice to one of the co-operating agencies.

45. Special projects and grants in aid to individuals, including a few made from a special fund set aside for the exchange of scholars, totalling \$27,950, are shown in Annex I.

Grants to Organizations

46. There has been no lack of applications from nearly every part of Canada by organizations engaged in the arts. Most of the leading orchestras, ballets, opera companies and choral societies have made application as well as a number of theatre groups. One would have expected that the applications of established organizations with national reputations would have presented little difficulty. However, almost every case had special features distinguishing it from the others. Many of these involved additional correspondence and in some cases several interviews and reports from the Canada Foundation or others.

47. When an application appeared to be in order and ready for consideration by the Council, the officers prepared a brief or "docket" giving a summary of information about the organization, its record and standing, the purposes for which the grant was sought and the recommendation of the officers of the Council. Wherever practicable, certainly in the great majority of cases, these dockets were distributed to members of the Council in sufficient time to permit their examination before the meeting. The number to be considered at each meeting averaged about 75. Available at the meeting and frequently referred to was a full file on each application. Sometimes the Council postponed decision pending further information but these cases were kept to a minimum. In this way the Council was able to deal with the great majority of cases submitted to it, feeling that it was desirable to give as much assistance and service as was humanly possible in this first year.

48. Applications for assistance to organizations in the field of the humanities and social sciences were not nearly as numerous but in some cases offered even greater difficulty. Several of them were for assistance to large projects involving the preparation of material and the publication of a series of books. Grants made for such undertakings would earmark a considerable proportion of the revenue from the Endowment Fund for a period of years. Even if this was the kind of project which the Council should support, the Council must

in each case satisfy itself that this was the best way to use the money available, and that the expenditure would be justified by the resulting contribution to scholarship and the distribution the work would have when published.

49. Practically all the applications for assistance for the publication of learned papers or for limited projects recommended by the HRCC and the CSSRC were approved.

50. Universities have been accustomed over the years to making applications to foundations for grants for various purposes. They know what is expected in the way of information and they know what to expect in the way of consideration. They appreciate that to arrive at a conscientious decision may take some time. Many of the organizations working in the arts did not have this experience and frequently applications were received with insufficient information or too late to be given consideration and made available to members of the Council in time for its next meeting. These difficulties will be overcome with experience on both sides. However, they added greatly to the pressure under which the officers and staff of the Council had to carry on their work throughout the period covered by this report.

51. Grants to organizations are listed in Annex J and can be summarized as follows:

<i>Arts</i>		
Music	\$230,200	
Festivals	75,000	
Arts Councils	20,000	
Theatre, etc.	250,000	
Other	64,100	\$639,300
<i>Humanities</i>		67,100
<i>Social Sciences</i>		32,800

While the amount given to organizations for assistance in the arts was considerably higher than for the humanities and social sciences, this was offset by the preponderance of grants for individuals working in the humanities and social sciences. The amounts set aside for scholarships and fellowships in the first year's budget were approximately \$740,000 for the humanities and social sciences, as opposed to \$185,000 for the arts, since it was obvious that a much larger sum would be required for the greater number of academic applicants. The comparatively smaller amount granted to organizations representing the humanities and social sciences is accounted for in part by the fact that in the time available only a limited number of applications was received.

PART FOUR: SOME OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Visits by Officers

52. Experience during this early period has indicated that the officers of the Council should move across the country to meet people interested in the various objects of the Council. Only from personal meetings can the Council tap the accumulated experience of large numbers of well-informed and well-intentioned people and obtain their active support and good-will. Moreover this is the speediest way to explain what the Council was created to do, what it can do, and how it will work. Such visits give the Council's officers a better appreciation of local needs, opportunities and potentialities. Many applications were for grants to cover administration and operating costs which heretofore had been met locally. The aim of the Council from the outset has been that grants should result in increased activities and higher standards, and should not be used to replace existing contributions. When this was pointed out, the Council's attitude was generally accepted.

53. The Director visited the main centres of the western provinces. The Chairman and Director paid a number of visits to Montreal and Toronto. The Vice-Chairman was similarly active, especially in Montreal and Quebec and other centres in the Province of Quebec. At Stratford the Chairman and Director met numbers of people from all parts of Canada interested in other artistic fields as well as in the theatre. They met and addressed the Canadian Arts Council in Toronto and numerous other organizations. They have seen representatives of virtually all the major national organizations. These visits were greatly facilitated by local members of the Council. The Associate Director attended meetings of Unesco at Dubrovnik and San Francisco and also, in his capacity as secretary of the newly formed National Commission for Unesco, spent three weeks at the International Secretariat in Paris. In addition the officers have seen representatives of a large number of organizations in Ottawa.

54. The need of continued consultation will also be met by arranging for national conferences similar to the Kingston Conference, and for smaller regional conferences to deal with more restricted subjects. A one-day conference on the humanities and social sciences will be held at Ottawa on April 9, 1958. Other conferences are being planned.

Listing Activities

55. The Council is building up files of information about the work and activities of the various organizations and individuals working in the arts, humanities and social sciences.

Proposed Publication

56. The Council has found a need for the issue of a publication or bulletin making available to organizations having to do with the arts, humanities and social sciences information about Council activities, future meetings, awards, grants, forms of application, coming events, programmes of touring companies, festivals, competitions, etc. This publication is now being planned.

Booking Arrangements

57. When representatives of the Council came to discuss with various organizations the extension of their work we found that a great difficulty in bringing plays, orchestras, ballets or operas to places outside the main centres, is to find suitable places and to book them when available. There is so little live performance in Canada that it does not seem to pay impresarios to stay in the business outside the main centres. Most organizations find it desirable if not essential to have local sponsorship to assist in ticket promotion and sales. Often negotiations leading to sponsorship must be carried on over a period of months only to fall through, thus jeopardizing arrangements for the rest of the tour. At the Council's suggestion a committee has been set up which is further exploring this matter.

Theatre

58. Applications have been received from many local theatre groups. These range from the few fully professional groups to those giving an annual school play. Many of them are very good. Hardly a town or village is without its dramatic organization. We are informed that there are three hundred of such groups of what may be called "drama festival" calibre and thousands of others across the country. Ordinarily organizations such as these should be sustained by local support. However, there may be some theatrical organizations which because of some special quality or activity should receive assistance. In this connection the Council is making a special study of local theatre groups.

Choral Music

59. What has just been said applies with equal force to the thousands of choral societies, choirs and other singing groups. The Council is having a study made for future guidance.

Music Centre

60. To make new works of music, particularly by Canadian composers, better known and more readily accessible, a music centre which would assemble and maintain a library of scores and recordings and provide an

information service about Canadian music for performance abroad as well as in Canada would be most useful. Various agencies including the CBC with its large library of Canadian compositions have offered co-operation. A study is being made to find out if the use made of such a centre would justify the expense. The making of a study of this kind in the interests of Canadian music shows that the Council recognizes the importance of contemporary music as well as that of the great masters of the past. Indeed in all the arts the Council's assistance has been given to stimulate enjoyment of both contemporary and traditional works.

Assistance in Publication, Translation and Distribution

61. The Council plans a travelling exhibit of books recently published in Canada to show at exhibitions, fairs and conferences, at home and abroad.

62. Provision is already being made for assistance in the publication of learned books and papers. Consideration is being given to the possible value of other forms of assistance, including subsidies for translations, block purchase of new books for distribution abroad, encouragement for the reproduction of books of lasting value which are now out of print, and other projects. The Kingston Conference, and talks with various members of the learned societies and with the members of the Canadian Publishers Association have been helpful and are being followed up.

Directors, Curators, etc.

63. Successful achievement in any of the arts depends like everything else on the ability and enthusiasm of the teacher and the leader. Provision has been made in the programme of scholarships etc. for them to receive additional training and experience, academic or otherwise, over a year or for a shorter period. To supplement this scheme, there should be more opportunities for conductors, stage producers and technicians, teachers of art and music, organizers and adjudicators of festivals, curators of museums, librarians and others to attend summer courses and conferences. The amount that can be done is limited only by the funds available.

Canada Council Lectureships

64. The Council will assist in arranging lectures on some aspect of the arts, humanities and social sciences by people of great distinction. It is hoped that Sir Kenneth Clark, famous art critic and Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain, will be the first lecturer, in the fall of 1958.

More Assistance

65. Obviously the revenue from the Endowment Fund will not enable the Council to do more than a fraction of what there is to be done. In every way the Council will work with other agencies in order to mobilize all possible support.

66. It is also to be hoped that individuals and corporations will take advantage of the provisions of the Act enabling the Council to receive and administer additional sums. Section 20 reads:

“The Council may acquire money, securities or other property by gift, bequest or otherwise and may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, expend, administer or dispose of any such money, securities or other property not forming part of the Endowment Fund or the University Capital Grants Fund, subject to the terms, if any, upon which such money, securities or other property was given, bequeathed or otherwise made available to the Council.”

67. Under this provision the Council may receive donations or bequests for the same objects as the Council's or for different objects as specified in the deed of gift or will. People may have in mind special terms regarding

- (a) investment of capital;
- (b) expenditure of capital or interest;
- (c) appointment of trustees to carry out provisions for allocation of grants or investment of funds;
- (d) objects for which donations are to be used.

68. They may also wish to have the fund named as a memorial to some relative or friend. The officers of the Council will be glad to give every possible service to see how the wishes of the donor can best be carried out, having in mind always the intention of Parliament and the interest of the Canadian people.

69. All such donations will be kept in a separate account.

70. It is gratifying to note that enquiries have already been received looking to possible donations.

Other Projects

71. The projects mentioned above are given to illustrate the scope and almost unlimited variety of objects needing assistance (and needing money). Useful work has already been done. The Council must seek out how it can best help within the limits of the resources available.

PART FIVE: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

New Needs

72. The country's surging growth, with the promise of still greater prosperity and even more leisure, poses its own problems. Life and business are likely to become more complex. People will need more "know-how" in industry and business and also greater skill to manage themselves, to enjoy their leisure, to control their environment and to use their machines. All this points to the need for more education — more training of engineers, scientists, and business men, of course — but also for greater numbers of inspired and talented teachers, of artists, humanists and social scientists, and of thinkers of every sort.

73. Material prosperity alone will not make a great nation. As we press on to push back the frontiers of material progress, we must aim to advance on the spiritual front, and advance in our artistic expression as a nation. It was to help in this process that The Canada Council was created.

74. The Canada Council is a characteristically Canadian pioneer measure, related to the geography of the country and the character of the people.

Money for the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences

75. Because Parliament voted \$100 million to the Council some people have supposed that the Council's resources are practically unlimited; that the funds can be stretched to cover almost any kind of activity; that the Council really has \$100 million to spend . . . now.

76. The use of the University Capital Grants Fund is limited by the Act to matching grants for additional university construction. Only the revenue from the Endowment Fund can be spent on the arts, humanities and social sciences. The interest return now being enjoyed on the Endowment Fund of \$50,000,000 gives a revenue of over \$2,700,000 a year. Out of this the Council must meet all expenses of administration (including those for the Unesco programme and the University Capital Grants Fund) the total of which in the fiscal year 1958-59 will amount to over \$200,000. The expense in connection with the activities of the Canadian National Commission for Unesco is estimated at approximately \$68,000, including the cost of maintaining the secretariat. Expenditures on fellowships, scholarships and other grants to individuals for the arts, humanities and social sciences, plus assistance for publication and various other projects in the fields of the humanities and social sciences, are likely to amount to between a million and a quarter and a million and a half dollars a year. This will leave a sum of about a million dollars to be used in the support of organizations engaged

in the arts across Canada. The figures are, of course, estimates based on less than a single year's operation and are being reviewed in the light of the Council's experience.

77. In considering its programme the Council had no precedent. Some of the questions which the Council had to keep before it were

- (a) How should the money available be divided among the arts, humanities and social sciences?
- (b) What proportion of the money available should be spent on organizations and how much on assisting individuals of promise to improve their ability?
- (c) To what extent should the Council disregard the geographic divisions of Canada? By limiting its assistance to the best exponent in each field (as is done generally by the Arts Council of Great Britain), the inevitable result would be to concentrate the assistance given in the larger centres, particularly Montreal and Toronto.
- (d) Should the Council meet the day-to-day costs of maintaining a local activity like a museum, library, choir or theatre group, heretofore met by local support?
- (e) What proportion of the funds available should be spent on each of the main divisions of the arts—music, painting, theatre, writing, etc.?
- (f) To what extent should the Council recognize and reward achievement by prizes and awards?
- (g) Should the Council try to help more people see or hear works of art; for example by subsidizing transportation, or in the case of literary works, by subsidizing publication?
- (h) To what extent should the Council assist in sending Canadian players, orchestras, and other individuals or organizations abroad?

78. These are some of the questions which the Council has had to keep in mind in considering each grant and in working out the main lines of its programme. The funds available could not be stretched to do everything which merited support and assistance. Practically everything qualified on that score. The difficult task of the Council was to arrive at priorities so as to get the best value for the money expended, and in some cases, to get things done which could not be carried through in any other way.

Add not Replace

79. From the outset the Council felt that it should emphasize the policy that to justify assistance from the Council, organizations should not only continue to receive the same local support they have had in the past but, in addition, should aim to enlarge their activities, improve their standards,

increase their audiences and raise more local money. Once put, this point of view was usually readily accepted. In not a few places it has been gratifying to hear those responsible for local organizations say that in consequence of the Council's help and recognition local financial support has been increased and attendance enlarged.

80. During the 1957-58 season the Council supported seven symphony orchestras. While the number of regular concerts given was the same as in the previous year, the number of performances for children and others was almost doubled, increasing from 93 to 175, and the total attendance increased from about 320,000 to an estimated 477,000 or about one-half as much again. Moreover, where The Canada Council gave \$105,000, the orchestras themselves raised an estimated \$840,000 in donations and box office receipts. Thus, during the first year, The Canada Council contributed to these orchestras about one-eighth of their total receipts, while attendance was increased by about half. There is, of course, no direct co-relation between these figures, but all of them show an increase in private as well as public support.

81. But it is not only an increase in audience attendance which is significant. The lure of opportunity in the United States from time to time proves irresistible to some of our best musicians; and the chances of increased employment in our own larger metropolitan centres tends to draw players from orchestras in the less populous cities. As a result many orchestras have reported difficulty from time to time in holding their players, and undoubtedly their standards of performance can suffer if some of their leading players leave them. Some of the grants which have been made to orchestras have undoubtedly improved this condition; not only by helping to keep the orchestras together so that they may develop an identity of their own, but also by providing increased opportunity for rehearsal and for playing together. In this way standards of performance will be improved and our orchestras will become finer instruments of music.

82. To get good value The Canada Council will have to exercise every device of philanthropic leverage — matching grants, teaching the teachers, multiplying the results of successful experience, backing success — thus encouraging others — and singling out and emphasizing by every means the importance of creative talent.

83. One paramount objective in the interest of our national well-being must be to increase the recognition, the prestige and the power conferred on the scholar and the creative worker. Upon them largely depend the quality of our people and the image we have of our country.

84. Perhaps the most fruitful investment that can be made is in people of talent whose early promise is recognized and who need and can profit from assistance that will free them to study and to work. There is no way of assuring success in every case; risks must be taken; we may not know the results for some years; there will be many disappointments; and there is no mathematical scale whereby the product can be valued. But in the end what we are and what we do depend on the talent, the training, the opportunities and the work of people of promise.

Extent of Activity

85. The experience of The Canada Council and the reception it has received have shown that there is much more going on in the arts in Canada than many Canadians suppose. Moreover, there is, it is believed, more talent, keener interest and greater activity than ever before. The Stratford Shakespearean Festival, Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, the National Ballet, the Montreal Festival, the Toronto, Montreal and other symphony orchestras and numerous other organizations, as well as the work of a number of gifted individuals of international reputation show that Canada has been accompanying its material growth by an increasing maturity in these other fields. There is also a large volume of local support by provinces, municipalities, corporations and individual donors and workers. Hundreds of organizations are developing good programmes. There is an upsurge in the arts. Also, there are few obstacles which more money would not help to overcome.

Canadian Problems

86. In tackling the job of helping the arts we come up against the geography of North America. The size, background and location of Canada create problems that cannot readily be understood by anyone who has not had to deal with them. In Britain, London occupies a predominant place as the centre of the arts — whether in painting, music, the theatre, opera or ballet. Almost everyone in the British Isles is within the range of a broadcast from London. In Canada it would be impossible to treat either Toronto or Montreal as if it were *the* art centre. Education is the concern of the ten provinces. Nearly one-third of the population has French as its mother-tongue. The distance between the islands of Vancouver and Newfoundland is about 3,500 miles. The necessity of carrying on broadcasting and TV in seven time zones and two languages, complicates programmes and adds to expense. The ready availability of television and moving pictures, as well as the high production and transportation costs of live productions, have put most of the theatres out of business, and keep what are left closed and dark for a good part of the time.

87. Almost anything done in Canada in the arts, humanities and social sciences is exposed to American comparisons if not direct American competition. We are exposed to the sound waves of American broadcasts and the invasion of many of the best of American television programmes. Our finest musicians and actors are regularly lured to seek the richer fields and larger audiences of New York, just as a talented actor of Birmingham will not disdain a lead in a London show. This gives great additional opportunities for Canadian talent. A surprisingly large number of Canadians have received recognition in the United States as well as in Britain, France, and other places abroad. The *cachet* of success in New York naturally increases the appeal of a Canadian playing in Canada. At the same time it is good to see that our actors are being increasingly recognized at home and that they are given and accept frequent opportunities in Canada.

88. In another important circumstance the situation of Canada is unique. Canada has nourished close ties with Britain and France. Two-way travel plus easy and constant exchange of communications keeps us almost as familiar with the best creative work and performing talent in those countries as with that of the United States. One result of Canada's close relations with Britain, France and the United States is that for a Canadian to achieve success on a national scale, he must have world-scale standards. There is no place for what may be called "the little Canadian" either in the sense of glorifying what Canadians do because they are Canadian or belittling anything done for the same reason. Canada becomes every day a more mature nation and she can afford to take an adult attitude — accepting freely, using, and working with what is English, French or American (or anything else) because it is good and not simply because it comes to us from abroad.

89. These, then, are some of the factors bearing on the vitality of Canadian artistic life; they present a challenge to be met. Now our national spirit and natural ambition seek greater opportunities in larger fields. As one important means towards this end, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, and soon Vancouver, are providing good theatres or concert halls with provincial and municipal assistance. A corporate benefactor is doing the same in Toronto. Other projects are under way. It is by means such as these that proper accommodation will be provided.

Overcoming Geography

90. One thing that the Council felt it must do was assist some of the leading artists and performing organizations to visit other parts of the country

and enable people to hear their work and enjoy their performances. An important function of the Council must be to assist in overcoming the difficulties imposed by geography in Canada. Assistance falling within this area was given to the Canadian Players, Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, various symphony orchestras, the Opera Festival Association of Toronto, the National Ballet, Les Jeunesses Musicales and other organizations. Because of the high costs involved in taking productions to different parts of the country we have been exploring with representatives of several organizations the possibility of putting on small shows — ballet, orchestral music, opera, drama — with a relatively small cast of players, orchestra and staff — reducing quantity not quality. These explorations are carried on in full realization that a small orchestra is not a symphony orchestra and should not try to seem like one. On the other hand the small orchestra has its own distinct potentialities; many of the most popular ballets can be put on without a large corps de ballet. Use can be made of recorded music, pianos or small orchestra. A number of operas can be put on with half a dozen people. Discussions of these projects are being carried on.

Costs of Major Travelling Productions

91. It would be a great step forward if through one means or another most of the larger towns and cities across Canada could average at least one first-class presentation every year of an orchestra, opera and ballet. Difficulties over space — theatres and halls, booking and sponsorship — could be more easily overcome if tours were organized as part of a co-ordinated programme.

92. Many countries have found it necessary to subsidize most forms of art for generations. More and more this is proving to be the case even in North America. In Canada it is unfortunately true today that costs are so high that coverage by major attractions cannot ordinarily be self-supporting outside the big cities. While a first-class company might avoid loss or even make some money by playing a limited number of large centres at the right times and with reasonably popular performances, there is general agreement that with costs as they are today this is almost out of the question even if only the eleven or twelve principal places across Canada are to be covered in a tour. This points to the desirability of there being in each major centre a community committee with representation from the principal groups in the locality and, even more important, with representative citizens willing and able to stir up local support.

93. The fact is that expenses in Canada are not very much less than the expenses of a first-class production in the United States. Two of the largest items, transportation and accommodation, are about the same in both

countries, but expenses are harder to meet in Canada in view of the difference in density of population and the much greater costs involved in reaching the same number of people. Union wages for musicians and stage hands are not much different in corresponding centres in Canada and the United States. Wages have to be paid during the longer jumps between performances. When the Council looked into the possibility of subsidizing various types of tours it was told that a tour of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra to eleven cities across Canada would involve an average deficit of \$6,000 per performance over and above box-office receipts from a large audience at current local prices. The deficit for smaller opera and ballet companies would be somewhat less per night, but probably even more per season because of the higher cost of production. A play would be less expensive, but staging a major production of the Shakespearean Festival Theatre requires in addition to first rate acting all the trappings which people expect in the way of costuming, lighting, and sound effects.

94. The Council is continuing to explore the possibility of productions which would be reduced in size but not in quality.

Helping Local Organizations

95. This brings up the question: how can the Council best help the work of local organizations — theatres, choirs, orchestras, museums, libraries, and so on. The number of such organizations is considerable. For example, as has been mentioned, there are said to be over three hundred major theatrical organizations which have been in existence for several years, present several productions each year to considerable audiences and achieve a standard of performance which may vary from fair to very good indeed. Many hundreds, even thousands, of additional groups in schools, churches and other organizations put on plays. Most of these activities are praiseworthy and deserve community support in return for the enjoyment and experience they provide. Most of them would like to have a better place, a more adequate stage and better equipment (as well as more expert direction) for their productions; and it is a safe assumption that all of them could do with more money. For success, even for survival, experience shows that theatre groups (and other similar activities) should have

- Responsible leadership by an active committee
- Performers wanting to improve
- Competent and inspiring direction
- Enthusiastic and reliable audience.

96. To what extent should an agency like The Canada Council assist such organizations with money? Obviously, The Canada Council has not enough

money to help them all. But is this the kind of thing the Council should undertake? It would seem that most if not all this kind of activity should look for and receive local rather than national support.

97. It may be suggested that what the Council might try to do is help local organizations help themselves and at the same time increase public interest and raise the prestige of the arts generally.

- (a) By helping with drama festivals, theatre schools, training of directors, etc., to raise standards and increase interest, and
- (b) By giving local audiences additional opportunities to see (or hear) first class exhibitions or performances.

Any General Rules?

98. The first year's experience of The Canada Council has confirmed the view of other foundations that it is not practical to lay down hard and fast rules or "principles" to be followed in considering proposals. It may be useful, however, to record here some opinions which appear to be widely held. The Council feels it must at least give them consideration, although at the present time it does not advance them as determined policy.

- (a) As a general rule the foundation should not initiate projects of its own, and it should not directly commission works or engage artists, but there may be exceptions.
- (b) Organizations whose activities are local should depend on local support; assistance for other organizations should be matched by additional new support from the communities concerned.
- (c) Assistance for performance abroad should be given only to artists and organizations whose standards compare well with the best in other countries.
- (d) Substantial assistance should be given to the two or three leading organizations in the country having world standards to enable them to reach more people and to stimulate improvement in standards of performance and appreciation.
- (e) The expense of maintenance and administration which has heretofore been met by members or with local support should continue to be met in that way.
- (f) There is difference of opinion over the value of awards, cash prizes and competitions; there is support for a large award (\$10,000 or more) for outstanding literary work, or other contribution in the arts, humanities or social sciences, only one to be granted in any year, but not necessarily every year.
- (g) The content of programmes or the choice of plays should not be dictated. Even the performance of Canadian works should not be an express condition of a grant, although the extent to which an organization

has presented Canadian artists and works may be considered when an application for a grant or renewal is made.

- (h) Grants should ordinarily be made for one year. There should be no undertaking, express or implied, that a grant will be renewed.
- (i) "Little magazines" and journals of opinion should look to support from the particular constituencies they serve.
- (j) Assistance for publication should not be given until a work has been completed and examined.
- (k) Organizations should not use a grant as a basis for borrowing money from others.
- (l) The foundation should not make a loan or put itself in a position where it might have to take legal action.
- (m) Assistance for publication may be given by block orders of books for distribution outside Canada.
- (n) As a general rule publication of fictional and other popular books should not be subsidized; on the other hand help might be given for the publication of French works, of high standard, in English, and of English in French, by contributing to the cost of translation.
- (o) Many communities need new buildings or equipment for theatres, halls, and museums, but generally speaking these are local undertakings which can best be carried out with local support.
- (p) In printed programmes and other publicity suitable acknowledgment of assistance by The Canada Council should be made.

99. The authoritative *Philanthropic Foundations* by F. Emerson Andrews, published by the Russell Sage Foundation, has this to say at page 223:

"Although no course will escape criticism, experience suggests that a foundation should

- (1) before voting a grant, make certain of the integrity and competence of the persons involved, the responsibility of the organization, and the worth of the project;
- (2) after voting the grant, make no attempt to influence appointments or internal policy of the organization, avoid membership on its board, and give counsel only if asked;
- (3) when requesting financial and progress reports avoid any suspicion of control over the nature of findings or their distribution. In the unlikely case of complete misapplication of funds or other malfeasance, discontinuance of further payments or action for recovery is warranted."

PART SIX: UNESCO NATIONAL COMMISSION

Origin

100. The idea of Unesco, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, was conceived during the last war. Between 1942 and 1944, ministers of education of allied countries who had taken refuge in London worked out a plan of co-operation designed to ensure the reconstruction of education in the devastated countries after the war. Their discussions led them to contemplate the establishment of international co-operation in the broader field of education, science and culture. At the San Francisco Conference in 1945, the view was generally expressed that peace can only be based on mutual understanding, and that it was a responsibility of the United Nations to make education, science and culture equally accessible to all peoples. The outcome was the founding of Unesco in London in 1946. The first General Conference was held in the same year in Paris, where the headquarters of the Organization were established. The constitution then adopted stated that the Organization had been set up

“for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations Organization was established and which its Charter proclaims.”

101. Canada was an original member of Unesco. It should be pointed out that members of Unesco are states, not organizations or persons. It would be difficult for any state, however, particularly a democratic state with a federal system, as in Canada, to become the only effective link with individuals and organizations interested in Unesco's activities. This was recognized in Article VII of the Unesco constitution which states that each member state is expected to make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating the principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of the Organization, preferably by the formation of a national commission broadly representative of the government and of such bodies.

102. In recommending the establishment of The Canada Council, the Massey Commission also recommended that the Council be responsible for making suitable arrangements for dealing with Unesco programme activities. In this recommendation the report of the Massey Commission gave effect to the representations of numerous organizations across Canada.

103. In defining the objects and powers of the Council, the Canada Council Act in section 8(2) states “The Governor in Council may assign to the Council such functions and duties in relation to the United Nations Educa-

tional, Scientific and Cultural Organization as he considers desirable." The Order-in-Council, P.C. 1957-831, conferred on The Canada Council the responsibility for setting up a national commission for Unesco and outlined the functions of the Commission. (See Annex G)

Organization

104. After receiving this directive from the Government, The Canada Council, on August 20, 1957, adopted a resolution to set up a National Commission for Unesco. The organizational details were worked out in consultation with the Department of External Affairs as well as with other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

105. Three Canada Council members have been designated to sit on the Commission. They are: Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, President of the Commission, Dr. J. F. Leddy, Vice-President, and Madame Alfred Paradis. The Associate Director of The Canada Council, Mr. Eugène Bussière, has been appointed Secretary of the Commission. The remainder of the membership (Annex K) has been nominated by selected governmental and non-governmental agencies. The Canada Council is providing the secretariat for the National Commission, and, with the assistance of the Commission is responsible for the co-ordination of Unesco programme activities in Canada, for Canadian participation in Unesco programme activities abroad, and, in consultation with the Department of External Affairs, for proposals on future Unesco programmes.

106. Organizations interested in Unesco are entitled to apply to the National Commission for recognition as co-operating bodies. If recognized as co-operating bodies, they will receive from the Commission information on Unesco's programme; they will be entitled to submit proposals for action on any matter of concern to the National Commission; they will be invited to attend national conferences of the Commission; and they may be elected as co-opted members. At the time of reporting, thirty-four organizations have been recognized as co-operating bodies and machinery has been set up for examining the applications of other groups. The list of co-operating bodies is Annex L.

Early Activities

107. Shortly after the setting up of the Commission, the Secretary, on the invitation of the Director General of Unesco, visited the headquarters of the Organization in Paris and while in Europe attended the regional conference of European National Commissions in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia.

108. The National Commission was invited by the United States National Commission to send a Canadian delegation to attend its Annual Meeting and

participate in the 6th National Conference of the U.S. National Commission, both of which were held in San Francisco, November 4-9, 1957. The Canadian Commission was represented by its Vice-President, Dr. Frank Leddy, and by its Secretary, Mr. Eugène Bussière. Miss Mary Dench also attended as a representative of the Department of External Affairs.

109. On December 1, 1957, Mr. Leslie Fowlie was appointed as a permanent employee of the Council to deal with Unesco matters. The Associate Director and Mr. Fowlie made the necessary preparation for the first meeting of the National Commission in close consultation with Dr. MacKenzie and Dr. Leddy, and in co-operation with the Department of External Affairs and other interested agencies.

110. The first meeting of the Commission was held in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, on February 5 and 6, 1958, under the chairmanship of Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, President of the Commission and member of The Canada Council. The Prime Minister, the Right Honourable John Diefenbaker, addressed the meeting. He said

“Thank you for the opportunity of being here on what was so properly described as an historic occasion. The organization of a Canadian National Commission for Unesco is a step forward in the development and expansion of Canada’s international affairs in the educational and cultural fields. I want to say a word too, regarding The Canada Council before I proceed any further, to say how very much, and I know I speak for the people of Canada, how very much I am appreciative and they are appreciative of the outstanding work that has been done by the Honourable Brooke Claxton and those associated with him on The Canada Council, in laying out first the foundation and now building on those foundations on behalf of the extension of the cultural activities and life of this country.

“I saw something of the beginnings of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945. I saw there the great dedication of the nations to the principles of peace in the world and to the achievement of a reasonable equality of economic and cultural opportunity in every part of the world.

“While in the intervening years, we have fallen far short of the idealism that was expressed at the United Nations founding conference, nonetheless, in the activities of the various specialized agencies of the United Nations, tremendous advances have been made on behalf of humanity and the achievement of those things which, after all, represent the desire and the will of all of us in every part of the world. I congratulate you, Sir, on having convened this conference, the first of its kind, arising as you said a moment ago, out of the recommendations made by the Massey Commission, a Commission in which you played so considerable and large a part. Many of the ideas that were dreams when that report was first produced have subsequently become realities.

"I welcome you on behalf of the Government of Canada and the people of Canada, I welcome you for your sincerity of purpose, your desire to make your contribution to the public welfare of our country. Without that spirit which animates you, it would be impossible for this nation to develop and expand and to take advantage of those cultural and educational benefits which are the common heritage of us all.

"I am not going to say any more. There was mention made Mr. Chairman, that it might be necessary for me to leave very shortly and I can tell you that the activities during the next couple of months may be educational but they won't be altogether cultural. Nonetheless, at a time like this, it is well to realize that these matters have pre-eminent importance for the few weeks ahead."

111. The Honourable Sidney Smith, Minister of External Affairs, the Honourable Brooke Claxton, Chairman of The Canada Council, and M. René Maheu, permanent Unesco representative to the United Nations in New York, also addressed the opening meeting. Seventy Commission members, alternates and observers participated in the meeting which was devoted mainly to organizational matters, particularly the Constitution, By-Laws and the future programme of the Commission. A list is attached as Annex M.

112. The Secretariat of the Commission will take over more and more of the work of liaison between Unesco and the various Canadian organizations concerned, but it will continue to co-operate closely with the Department of External Affairs.

PART SEVEN: PROJECTION OF CANADA ABROAD

Objective

113. The Canada Council Act (section 8(1)) states among the objects of the Council that it may

“(e) exchange with other countries or organizations or persons therein knowledge and information respecting the arts, humanities and social sciences;

“(f) arrange for representation and interpretation of Canadian arts, humanities and social sciences in other countries.”

114. The Canada Council is thus charged by Parliament with the responsibility for assisting in carrying on this aspect of Canada's international life.

Early Activities

115. In this connection, travel grants were given to cover the expenses of Mr. Tom Patterson, of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival, to proceed to Jamaica for the purpose of assisting in the preparation of a festival to be part of the ceremonies marking the establishment of the new dominion of the West Indies. Provision of a travelling fellowship was made to bring to Canada an Indian scholar attached to the Chair of Commonwealth Studies at Delhi, India.

116. Provision was made for the travel expenses of a candidate to be selected for a Polish-Unesco scholarship. A grant was made to assist the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Orchestra and Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde to give performances at the Brussels International Exhibition and to make a number of other appearances in Europe during the summer. Unfortunately, the C.B.C. orchestra was unable to take advantage of this grant. The National Ballet Guild was assisted in touring a number of cities in the United States. The Montreal Bach Choir received a grant to participate in the Edinburgh Festival and give performances in London and Paris. A grant was given to the World University Service to help to defray the cost of organizing a World Conference in Canada in August 1958. It will be the first general assembly of the World University Service to be held in our country. A grant to the Canadian Folk Music Society was approved for the holding of the annual meeting of the International Folk Music Council in Canada in 1959 or 1960. A grant of \$2,000 was made to the Maison des Etudiants Canadiens in Paris to purchase a collection of Canadian books for its library.

117. A travel grant was given to Professor Tom Hoskin, Dean of Men and Secretary of the University Scholarship, Bursary and Student Loan Com-

mittee, University of Western Ontario, to attend an International Colloquium held in Madrid, on October 16-18, 1957. Mr. Hoskin was invited to speak on the subject of financial aid to university students and methods of handling business and employers relative to future employment of university graduates. On his return, he furnished the Council with a report of his interviews with other delegates on scholarship schemes available in various countries and procedures followed in awarding scholarships to non-residents, or for study abroad in the various countries.

118. A grant to cover his plane fare from Montreal to Moscow was given to Mr. Hyman Bress, a noted Canadian violinist, to enable him to participate in the Chaikovsky Competition organized by the U.S.S.R. Government.

PART EIGHT: FINANCES

119. The audited financial statements for the Endowment Fund and the University Capital Grants Fund are shown on pages 34 to 36.

120. In May 1957 arrangements were completed with the Bank of Canada, with a chartered bank, and with a trust company for the handling of the Council's funds and securities. Two accounts were opened with the Bank of Canada, one for the University Capital Grants Fund, and the other for the Endowment Fund. These accounts are used for security transactions and the payment of capital grants to the universities. The Bank of Canada acts for the Council in the purchase and sale of Government of Canada securities, and holds in safekeeping all the Council's bonds and debentures. When a purchase for the Endowment Fund is made from an investment dealer, the Bank is instructed to charge the Endowment Fund account and pay the dealer against delivery of the securities. Conversely, when a security is sold the Bank credits the proceeds to the account. The trust company holds the common stocks of the Endowment Fund and accepts delivery from the broker against payment according to the Council's instructions. These arrangements eliminate the handling of securities by the staff of the Council and reduce to a minimum the problems of administration and financial risk, although it should be noted that all members of the staff who have anything to do with financial transactions have been bonded. Similar safe-keeping arrangements are in effect with the chartered banks from which the Council has bought insured N.H.A. mortgages; the banks hold the mortgages for the Council and act as agents in all matters respecting the mortgages.

University Capital Grants Fund

121. As required by the Act, the \$50,000,000 in the University Capital Grants Fund has been invested in bonds or other securities of, or guaranteed by, the Government of Canada. In view of the relatively short period over which these funds are likely to be disbursed, and the need for liquidity, the Council deemed it desirable to limit these investments to Treasury Bills and to securities maturing not later than January 1, 1964. The Fund was fully invested by May 2, 1957; subsequent transactions were designed to improve yield, to obtain a better distribution of maturities, or to increase the prospects for capital appreciation.

122. The Fund portfolio as at March 31 is listed in Annex N. The market value of these holdings was \$52,077,426, or \$1,388,658 above amortized cost. In addition realized profits on transactions amounted to \$183,592.

123. The income for the 1957-58 fiscal year was \$2,151,393, and the yield on the portfolio, based on cost, is 4.3 per cent.

124. Up to March 31, \$4,084,300 in grants had been approved, of which \$1,340,400 had been paid.

THE CANADA

(Established by the Bank Act)

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1954

Assets		Endowment
Cash.....	\$	89,304
Amounts receivable in respect of securities sold but not delivered.....		1,260,062
Interest Accrued on Investments.....		536,332
Investments:		
Bonds, at amortized cost (market value, \$35,851,194).....	\$34,554,800	
Common stocks, at cost (market value, \$6,757,749).....	6,997,241	
Mortgages, insured under the National Housing Act (1954), acquired under general assignments from chartered banks (principal value, \$11,018,602).....	10,835,230	
		<u>52,387,271</u>
		<u>\$54,272,969</u>
		University Capital
Cash.....	\$	4,001
Amounts receivable in respect of securities sold but not delivered.....		508,113
Interest Accrued on Investments.....		431,713
Investments:		
Treasury Bills of Canada, at amortized cost	\$ 998,430	
Bonds of, or guaranteed by, the Government of Canada, at amortized cost (market value, \$51,078,266).....	49,690,338	
		<u>50,688,768</u>
		<u>\$51,632,595</u>

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

A. W. TRUEMAN, *Director*.

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL

BROOKE CLAXTON, *Chairman*.

DA COUNCIL

(Canada Council Act)

at March 31, 1958

nt Fund

Liabilities

Amounts payable in respect of securities purchased but not received.	\$ 1,575,683
Provision for Grants and Awards Approved..	1,070,809
Reserve arising from net profit on disposal of securities.	854,606
Principal of Fund:	
Grant under section 14 of the Act.	50,000,000
Surplus available for expenses and grants and awards, per Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus.	771,871

\$54,272,969

Grants Fund

Amounts payable in respect of securities purchased but not received.	\$ 638,010
Provision for Grants Approved.	2,743,900
Principal of Fund:	
Grant under section 17(1) of the Act.	\$50,000,000
Add: Interest earned on investments for the period from March 28, 1957 (date of establishment of the Council) to March 31, 1958.	2,151,393
Net profit on disposal of securities.	183,592
	<hr/> 52,334,985
Less: Authorized grants under section 9 of the Act.	<hr/> 4,084,300
	<hr/> 48,250,685
	<hr/> <hr/> \$51,632,595

I certify that, in my opinion, the above Balance Sheet presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Canada Council as at March 31, 1958 and that the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus presents a true and fair summary of the financial transactions in the Endowment Fund for the period from March 28, 1957 (date of establishment of the Council) to March 31, 1958, subject to the observations in my report dated April 28, 1958 to the Council and the Prime Minister of Canada, under section 22 of the Canada Council Act.

WATSON SELLAR, *Auditor General of Canada.*

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Endowment Fund

Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus for the period
from March 28, 1957 (date of establishment of the Council) to
March 31, 1958

Income

Interest and dividends earned.....	\$2,368,819
------------------------------------	-------------

Expenditure

Administrative Expenses:

Salaries.....	\$ 79,279
Council Meetings.....	15,869
Office rent.....	14,224
Printing, stationery, etc.....	13,622
Consultants' fees.....	8,750
Employees' benefits.....	4,732
Travel.....	4,069
Kingston Conference.....	3,158
Telephones and telegrams.....	2,086
Miscellaneous.....	4,932

150,721

Office furniture and equipment.	29,595
---------------------------------	--------

\$ 180,316

Authorized grants and awards.....	1,416,632
-----------------------------------	-----------

\$1,596,948

SURPLUS available for expenses and
grants and awards under section

16 of the Canada Council Act.....

\$ 771,871

NOTE: The administrative expenses shown in the above statement include expenses relating to the administration of the University Capital Grants Fund, and to the establishment of the National Commission for UNESCO and the provision of the secretariat for that commission.

Endowment Fund

125. The Act imposes no restrictions on the manner in which the funds in the Endowment Fund can be invested. But on the advice of the Investment Committee the Council established limits on its investments having regard to earnings, class of security, diversity of holdings, and possible capital appreciation. The present investment holdings, apart from the temporary investment in short term Canada bonds, are divided into five principal categories — insured N.H.A. mortgages guaranteed by the Government of Canada, provincial bonds, municipal bonds, corporate bonds and equities. A complete list of these holdings as at March 31 is contained in Annex O.

126. The market value of these bonds and debentures was \$1,296,394 above cost; in addition \$854,605 had accrued in profits from the sale of securities. This capital appreciation was slightly offset by the decline of \$239,493 in the value of equities, arising out of the fall in common stock prices during the year. The Endowment Fund investment position is summarized in the following table:

Class of Security	Total Cost (Amortized)	Total Market Value
Canada bonds	\$ 2,777,547	\$ 2,801,020
Provincial bonds and debentures	11,554,894	11,893,075
Municipal bonds and debentures	11,121,179	11,511,212
Corporate bonds and debentures	9,101,180	9,645,887
N.H.A. mortgages (guaranteed by Government of Canada)	10,835,230	10,835,230
Common stocks, convertible debentures and warrants	6,997,241	6,757,748
TOTAL	<u>\$52,387,271</u>	<u>\$53,444,172</u>

127. Income from investments for 1957-58 amounted to \$2,368,820, and the yield on the portfolio as a whole, based on cost, approximated 5.3 per cent at the end of the fiscal year. Grants approved amounted to \$1,416,632, of which \$345,823 were paid during the fiscal year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

128. After having had to do over a long period of time with numerous organizations working in the arts, humanities and social sciences, as well as with a large variety of public and private affairs, your chairman would like to say that it has been most gratifying to have had the understanding support that has been given to the Council from all sides.

129. The permanent officers and the staff have done a fine job in meeting with cheerfulness and efficiency the exacting demands and heavy pressure of a new national undertaking.

130. All members of the Council have broad interests in more than one aspect of the Council's work. They have brought their experience and their accumulated knowledge of affairs and activities in all the parts of Canada to the council table. They have represented the Council in the locality. By their attendance and close attention at meetings the members of the Council have shown their keen interest in working out the best way to meet real and challenging opportunities to be of service. They have had to deal with problems of great interest and considerable complexity. And they have recognized that they are trustees not only to Parliament but to the people whose lives the Council may be able, directly or indirectly, to enrich. The entire Council is grateful for the opportunity to be of service. A beginning has been made, but it is only a beginning. Parliament's contribution to our country in the important fields of the Council's work can be measured only by what the Council enables other people to do.

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, DATED APRIL 15, 1957

P.C. 1957-561

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 15th day of APRIL, 1957

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Louis S. St-Laurent the Prime Minister, pursuant to section 4 of the Canada Council Act, is pleased hereby to appoint the Honourable Brooke Claxton of the City of Ottawa as Chairman of the Canada Council for a term of 5 years and the Very Reverend Georges Henri Lévesque, of Montmorency, Quebec as Vice-Chairman of the Canada Council for a term of 5 years and the following persons as the other members of the Canada Council for the term set out with respect to each person:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
Mrs. R. Reginald Arkell, Vancouver	2 years
Mr. Jules Bazin, Montreal	2 years
Mr. L. W. Brockington, Toronto	2 years
Mr. Samuel Bronfman, Montreal	2 years
Mr. Fred Emerson, St. John's, Newfoundland	2 years
Mr. Eric Harvie, Calgary, Alberta	2 years
Dr. Frank Leddy, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	3 years
Mrs. Angus L. Macdonald, Halifax	3 years
Dr. N. A. MacKenzie, Vancouver	3 years
Dr. Frank MacKinnon, Charlottetown	3 years
Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, Kingston	3 years
Sir Ernest MacMillan, Toronto	3 years

Dr. Eustace Morin, Quebec	4 years
Miss Vida Peene, Toronto	4 years
Mr. John A. Russell, Winnipeg	4 years
Mr. E. P. Taylor, Toronto	4 years
Mrs. Alfred Paradis, Jr., Montreal	4 years
Major-General George P. Vanier, Montreal	4 years
Mr. David H. Walker, St. Andrews	4 years

His Excellency in Council, pursuant to section 5 of the Canada Council Act, is hereby further pleased to appoint Dr. A. W. Trueman of the City of Ottawa to be Director of the Canada Council and Mr. E. Bussière, of the City of Ottawa to be Associate Director of the said Council.

His Excellency in Council, pursuant to subsection (1) of section 18 of the Canada Council Act, is pleased hereby to appoint the following as members of the Investment Committee of the Council:

Mr. John G. Hungerford, Toronto

Mr. James Muir, Montreal

Mr. Graham Towers, Ottawa

Certified to be a true copy

R. B. Bryce

Clerk of the Privy Council

**STATEMENT OF POLICY FOR MAKING GRANTS
OUT OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS FUND**

1. The proportion of the fund available for distribution to each Province in accordance with s.17 (2) (b) of the Canada Council Act shall, until another census report is available, be arrived at on the basis of the 1956 census. This will work out as follows:

Province	Population June 1, 1956 Census	Total Grant
British Columbia	1,398,464	\$ 4,357,000
Alberta	1,123,116	3,499,000
Saskatchewan	880,665	2,744,000
Manitoba	850,040	2,649,000
Ontario	5,404,933	16,838,000
Quebec	4,628,378	14,419,000
New Brunswick	554,616	1,727,000
Nova Scotia	694,717	2,165,000
Prince Edward Island	99,285	309,000
Newfoundland	415,074	1,293,000
Total for Canada	16,049,288	\$50,000,000

2. Interest earned on the capital sum of \$50,000,000 shall be distributed on exactly the same basis as indicated in Paragraph 1 above.
3. The amount available for each province may be divided by the Council among the universities and colleges now totalling 87 (subject to the revision of this list from time to time by the Council) in the proportion which the total number of graduate and undergraduate students in courses leading to a degree in each institution bears to the total number of such students in the province as determined by the Council on the basis of attendance at such universities and colleges as at December 1 in each year.
4. The building projects in respect of which grants may be made by the Council shall be buildings commenced after the coming into force of the Canada Council Act on March 28, 1957, subject to consideration being given by the Council to an application for a grant in respect of the balance of the cost of a building remaining unpaid at that date.

5. The buildings in respect of which the Council may allow a grant are buildings for the arts, humanities and social sciences and, without limitation of the foregoing, may include
 - (a) faculties of arts, music, fine arts and law;
 - (b) buildings for a faculty or department of education of social work — to be considered as qualified by the Council if a major part of the curriculum is related to the arts, humanities and social sciences;
 - (c) students' residences, provided they have a library and reading room considered adequate;
 - (d) libraries and museums used for general university purposes having a good proportion of their books and exhibits related to the arts, humanities and social sciences;
 - (e) auditoria, concert halls and theatres — to be considered.
6. Building projects in respect of which grants will not be made include central heating plants, administrative buildings, gymnasias, drill halls, faculty clubs and students' unions.
7. If a single building project has some elements which, taken separately, would qualify and some which would not, it may be held to be qualified in respect of the part of the building related to the arts, humanities and social sciences if such part can be adequately costed on some such basis as the proportion of cubic or square feet used for such purpose.
8. One-quarter of the grant shall be paid when the foundations have been laid, one-quarter when the building has been roofed over, one-quarter when the interior walls have been plastered or otherwise finished, and the balance within sixty days after the building has been completed and made ready for occupation for the purpose indicated in the application.
9. A university applying for a grant will furnish the information necessary to enable the Council to arrive at a decision, including a description of the building, the expected dates of starting and completion, an affirmation that the money necessary to pay the university's share of the cost is available or firmly committed with sources.
10. Universities and colleges are respectfully asked to furnish The Canada Council with the information necessary to enable it to plan its programme and make estimates of the amounts that may be available.

August 19, 1957.

**LETTER DATED SEPTEMBER 9, 1957 ADDRESSED TO
REGISTRARS OF EIGHTY-SEVEN UNIVERSITIES AND
SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING**

Under separate cover we are sending you the following documents:

1. A Memorandum drawn up after consultation with a special committee of the N.C.C.U., stating the arrangements and conditions under which grants from the University Capital Grants Fund will be made by The Canada Council.
2. A questionnaire which all institutions eligible for grants from the Fund are being asked to complete and return to The Canada Council.
3. The form to be used when the institution is ready to make formal application for a grant.
4. A draft letter of agreement which institutions will be asked to sign before payments will begin, in the event that the Council has agreed to make a grant for which application has been made.
5. A statement of the programme of scholarships, fellowships and grants to individuals which the Council has adopted, together with a statement of general information and conditions.

It will be very helpful to the Council if each institution will fill out the questionnaire at the earliest possible date and return it to the Council offices. This questionnaire will provide a fund of background information which will be of great assistance to the Council in planning the programme of grants.

You may wish to post the programme of scholarships, fellowships and grants to individuals on various bulletin boards. If you require further copies of this statement, please write for them.

The Council will be happy to receive at any time comments or suggestions which the institutions concerned may wish to make on the arrangements which have been set up in connection with the University Capital Grants Fund and with the scheme of scholarships, fellowships and grants to individuals. These arrangements are, of course, always subject to change.

Yours sincerely,
A. W. TRUEMAN,
Director.

LETTER DATED SEPTEMBER 15, 1957 ADDRESSED TO HEADS OF INSTITUTIONS

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that recently The Canada Council sent to the Registrar of your institution the following documents:

1. A Memorandum drawn up after consultation with a special committee of the N.C.C.U., stating the arrangements and conditions under which grants from the University Capital Grants Fund will be made by The Canada Council.
2. A questionnaire which all institutions eligible for grants from the Fund are being asked to complete and return to The Canada Council.
3. The form to be used when the institution is ready to make formal application for a grant.
4. A draft letter of agreement which institutions will be asked to sign before payments will begin, in the event that the Council has agreed to make a grant for which application has been made.
5. A statement of the programme of scholarships, fellowships and grants to individuals which the Council has adopted, together with a statement of general information and conditions.

My purpose in writing now is to ask, on behalf of The Canada Council, for your co-operation in a number of matters which we think are of concern not only to the Council but to the universities and colleges of the country.

We should very much appreciate it if you could arrange, as may be appropriate, for the attention of faculty members and students to be drawn to the Council's scheme of scholarships, fellowships and other grants to individuals; we also trust that you will take whatever measures may be necessary to encourage members of the faculties and of the student body to make application for these awards.

It would also be extremely helpful if the universities and colleges could suggest to The Canada Council the names of outstanding people who might be selected under certain of the scholarship and fellowship items on the list. In the case of fellowships for non-residents of Canada, Number 8, it would be very helpful if the universities could make suggestions and propose schemes of their own in connection with the distinguished persons to whom part (a) would apply. It is thought that many of the universities and colleges may wish to add to any existing arrangements for bringing to the campus outstanding scholars, writers or artists to give a term or a full year of lectures or to perform such other services as may be desired. It will be perfectly proper for an institution having any such arrangement in mind to enquire from The Canada Council if one of these non-resident fellowships is

available and if the Council could co-operate with the institution in bringing about the extended visit of such persons.

It would also be of use to all concerned if the universities and colleges, when they feel it appropriate to do so, were to bring to the Council's attention requests of which they approve, for assistance in publication, or for grants in aid of projects of one kind or another in which the institutions may be interested or concerned and wish to support, or in any other way to make suggestions by means of which the objects of the Council can be carried out.

A great deal of the work of the Council will necessarily have relation to academic matters, and it will therefore be the Council's firm intention to co-operate in any possible way with the learned institutions of the country. The Council looks forward with great satisfaction and hope to this relationship.

Yours truly,
A. W. TRUEMAN,
Director.

INFORMATION FOR UNIVERSITY CAPITAL GRANTS

1. University
2. Place 3. Province
4. Various degrees offered, no. registered and no. granted in each category last year

Degree	Reg.	Granted	Degree	Reg.	Granted	Degree	Reg.	Granted
.....
.....
.....
.....
5. Entrance requirements (Specify Jr. or Sr. Matriculation and indicate H.S. Grade in each case).

.....

.....

.....
6. Length of Degree courses, after Jr. or Sr. Matriculation:

.....

.....
7. Number taking Degree courses at December 1, 1956:

Undergraduate Graduate

Total
8. Diploma Courses Offered:

.....

.....
9. Number taking Diploma courses:

.....

.....
10. Entrance requirements, Diploma courses (See item 5):

.....

.....
11. Total Number of other students not taking Degree courses:

12. Size of full-time teaching staff:

(a) Number of full-time staff teaching the Arts

(See Canada Council Act, Section 2)

(b) Number of full-time staff teaching the Humanities

(c) Number of full-time staff teaching the Social Sciences

(d) Number of full-time staff teaching Law

Total

13. Size and nature of Capital and Endowment Funds:

14. Annual Income Sources (round figures)

1. Student Academic Fees

2. Gifts and Grants for
Specific Operating
Purposes and Gifts
for General Operating
Purposes, from

(a) Government

(i) Federal

(ii) Provincial

(iii) Municipal

(b) Corporations

(c) Foundations

(d) Individuals

(e) Other Sources

3. Endowment Income (Net) —
Excepting Research

(a) General,
unrestricted
as to purpose

(b) Specific

4. Government Grants for
General Operating
Purposes

(a) Federal

(b) Provincial

(c) Municipal

5. Sponsored or Assisted Research Funds	For Arts Humanities Social Sciences	For All Other Objects
(a) Government		
(i) Federal		
(ii) Provincial		
(iii) Municipal		
(b) Corporations		
(c) Foundations		
(d) Individuals		
(e) Endowments		
(f) Other Sources	_____	_____

	Grand Total	_____

15. Attach list of buildings used for Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, giving estimated replacement value.
16. Attach list of buildings planned during the next ten years for Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, indicating purpose of each, planned accommodation, expected dates commencing and completing construction, estimated cost, and how it is planned to meet the cost.
17. Similar particulars and any other relevant details for any amount that the Fund might now be expected to pay should be briefly set out below and, if necessary, elaborated on an attached sheet.

Officer of University

N.B. Please attach copy last annual report, calendar, and any supporting papers.

SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS AND OTHER GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS

1. General Statement

Assistance can be given by The Canada Council only for the objects laid down by Parliament as stated in The Canada Council Act. They are as follows: "to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences."

In relation to these objects the Council awards each year a number of scholarships, fellowships and grants to post-graduate students, scholars, artists and other workers in and teachers of the arts, humanities and social sciences. The "arts" are defined in The Canada Council Act as follows: "architecture, the arts of the theatre, literature, music, painting, sculpture, the graphic arts and other similar creative and interpretative activities."

Scholarships, fellowships and grants are open to both men and women and will be awarded on the basis of merit. All applicants, with the exception of those for the Non-Resident fellowships (see No. 8), must be residents in Canada or Canadians living abroad. Usually a period of three months will elapse between the date set for receipt of applications and the announcement of awards.

2. Scholarships, Fellowships and Grants

(1) *Pre-Master's Degree Scholarships*

Scholarships of an average value of \$1,200 for study leading to a Master's degree, tenable in the graduate faculty of any Canadian university for one year, subject to renewal. Candidates will be required to hold an honours B.A. or B.Sc. degree or have equivalent training. Applications must reach The Canada Council's office by January 15.

(2) *Pre-Doctor's Degree Fellowships*

Fellowships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus travel allowance) for study leading to a Doctor's degree, tenable in Canada or elsewhere for one year, subject to renewal. Candidates will be required to hold a Master's degree or have equivalent training. Applications must reach The Canada Council's office by January 15.

(3) *Senior Fellowships*

Senior fellowships of an average value of \$4,000 (plus travel allowance, plus two-thirds of travel allowance for wife) for travel and study

outside Canada for one year, subject in the case of members of university faculties and of Government departments and agencies to the provision by the employer of an appropriate salary allowance, open to scholars, artists, musicians, writers and other workers in and teachers of the arts having a well-established record in the arts, humanities or social sciences. Applications must reach The Canada Council's office by December 15.

(4) *Junior Arts Fellowships*

Awards of an average value of \$2,000 (plus travel allowance) for study or other work in the arts, tenable for one year in Canada or elsewhere by young artists, scholars, musicians, writers and other practitioners and teachers of the arts who have shown exceptional promise in their work. Applications must reach The Canada Council's office by January 15.

(5) *Secondary School Teachers*

Scholarships or fellowships of an average of \$2,000 (plus travel allowance) tenable for one year for teachers in secondary schools to study or do other work to improve their teaching qualifications in the fields of the arts, humanities and social sciences (which for this purpose will be taken to include mathematics). School Boards will be expected to make an appropriate salary allowance to successful candidates. Applications must reach The Canada Council's office by January 15.

(6) *Arts Teachers*

Fellowships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus travel allowance) tenable for one year in Canada or elsewhere to continue studies or other work as a teacher in the arts. Applications must reach The Canada Council's office by January 15.

(7) *Short Term Grants*

Grants of a value of \$300 to \$700 for (a) graduate students doing advanced work or research and (b) for teachers and workers in the arts, humanities and social sciences doing special work in the summer months or for part of a year only, subject to renewal. Applications must reach The Canada Council's office by February 1.

(8) *Non-Resident Fellowships*

Fellowships of one year for non-residents for study or teaching in Canada in the arts, humanities and social sciences (a) of an average value of \$5,000 (plus travel allowance, plus two-thirds travel allowance for wife) for senior fellows who have achieved great distinction, and

(b) of an average value of \$2,000 (plus travel allowance) subject to renewal, for younger scholars or workers who have shown exceptional promise; scholars under group (b) should not accept teaching duties. Applications must reach The Canada Council's office by February 1.

(9) *Grants for Journalists and Broadcasters*

Fellowships of one year each of an average value of \$3,000 for experienced creative and interpretative workers in journalism, television and radio broadcasting, for study or other work in these subjects. Applications must reach The Canada Council's office by March 15.

(10) The Council will be prepared to give consideration to special applications either for short or full term fellowships, from scholars and workers of distinction in the arts, humanities and social sciences even if such applications do not fall precisely within the classes above mentioned. Applications in this category should be made by letter (six copies).

3. (a) Application forms will be sent on request; address The Secretary, The Canada Council, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada.

(b) A statement of general information and conditions is attached.

N.B. When applying for forms, please indicate by number and title the particular scholarship, fellowship or grant in which you are interested.

August 19, 1957.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

General Information and Conditions

Unless otherwise stated, scholarships, fellowships, awards and prizes are given to scholars, teachers or workers in the arts, humanities or social sciences and cover travel, study or work to be done, as the case may be, only in those fields.

Except in the case of (8) Non-Resident Fellowships, applicants must be residents in Canada or Canadians living abroad.

Travel allowances will be on the basis of tourist fare by air and sea where available and first class lower berth for overnight journeys by rail. All applications for travel allowances must be submitted on a separate form which will be supplied by the Council.

Usually scholarships and fellowships will be paid by cheque quarterly, in advance, subject to the condition that the holder continue in his work.

Holders of Scholarships, Fellowships and other awards will be expected to make a brief interim report when the period of the grant is half-expired, and a brief final report on the work in which they have been engaged. Only a final report will be asked from holders of grants for periods less than six months.

Only in (1), (2), (7), (8) and (9) will applications for renewal be entertained. The standard of work must justify the renewal. Applications for renewal should be sent in three months before termination.

In all cases the sums mentioned are averages. The amount may be adjusted to take into account unusual costs such as higher-than-average fees. Applicants will state, if it is their intention to do other work for remuneration, what that work is. If any additional payment is awarded or received from another source, this will be disclosed by the applicant or holder and may result in adjustment.

In making awards, The Canada Council will ordinarily be advised by such agencies as The National Conference of Canadian Universities, The Humanities Research Council, the Canadian Social Science Research Council, the Canada Foundation or other agencies as may be appropriate.

Six copies of applications should be sent to:

The Secretary,
The Canada Council,
140 Wellington Street,
OTTAWA.

**Notes on Applications by Organizations for grants
from the Endowment Fund**

In view of the varied nature of the objects for which organizations across Canada may seek grants, it is not the present intention of The Canada Council to ask applicants to make use of a particular form of application. The following notes, however, may be of assistance to organizations which intend to approach the Council for a grant.

- (1) Assistance can be given only for the objects laid down by Parliament, which are "to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences."
- (2) The Council aims to add to what is now being done and not to replace any assistance which is now being given. As a general rule the Council will not pay ordinary administration expenses. It will not contribute from the income of the Endowment Fund to general building projects or to organizations established for the purpose of private gain.
- (3) Grants by the Council will usually be made to help organizations extend or improve the work being done by assisting to meet the cost of a specific project (such as a theatrical or concert tour across Canada) or by making grants for other particular purposes which can be stated in some detail, rather than for general objects.
- (4) Applications from organizations for specific assistance appearing to come within the foregoing should describe, in a letter or memorandum (with any supporting material) the project or purpose for which the grant is asked and give an estimate of its cost and of the expenditures which the grant would be used to meet. The relation of the project or purpose to the over-all programme of the organization should be indicated. If other financial assistance is relied on it should be mentioned. Sufficient information should be given to enable the Council to appraise the probability that any grant can be effectively used for the purpose intended.
- (5) It will be especially helpful to the Council when an application is being made for the first time if it is accompanied by a general description of the organization and any available informative material, such as annual reports, lists of officers, publications, achievements, reviews, etc.

- (6) Grants will be made by the Council on the understanding that the money will be spent exclusively for the purpose stated in the application or subsequently agreed to by both parties. In the event that the organization ceases operations or for any reason is unable to carry out the purpose for which the grant has been obtained, any balance remaining shall not be paid.
- (7) As soon as possible after the completion of the project or within three months of termination of the period for which the grant was given, the recipient should send the Council a brief report on the way the grant has been used and the results of the entire project. At least one copy of any book, brochure or other publication which the grant has helped to finance should be sent to the Council.

August 19, 1957.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

P.C. 1957-831

PRIVY COUNCIL

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, 1957

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 8 of the Canada Council Act, is pleased hereby to order as follows:

1. The Canada Council, in conformity with Article VII of the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), shall take steps to establish a National Commission for UNESCO to assist and advise in the discharge of those responsibilities set out in paragraphs 3. and 4. below. In organizing the National Commission the Canada Council should take into consideration the requirements of a National Commission as laid down in the UNESCO Guide for National Commissions.
2. The Canada Council shall provide the Secretariat for the National Commission and shall be the normal channel of communication between the National Commission and the Department of External Affairs.
3. The Canada Council, with the assistance of the National Commission for UNESCO as hereinabove provided, shall assume the responsibility for the following matters:
 - (a) Co-ordination of UNESCO programme activities in Canada;
 - (b) Canadian participation in UNESCO programme activities abroad including the provision of technical advice and assistance from expert bodies, both governmental and non-governmental, in Canada except as provided in paragraph 4. below;
 - (c) Proposals for future UNESCO programmes, in consultation with the Department of External Affairs.
4. The Canada Council, with the assistance of the National Commission for UNESCO as hereinabove provided, may tender advice to the Department of External Affairs on UNESCO matters relating to:

- (a) the constitution, administration and personnel;
- (b) the budget and financial affairs;
- (c) membership and other matters affecting Canada's relations with other states and with other international organizations;
- (d) elections to UNESCO offices;
- (e) nominations to Canadian delegations;
- (f) matters likely to involve legislative action within Canada.

Certified to be a true copy
R. B. Bryce
Clerk of the Privy Council

MEMBERS KINGSTON CONFERENCE

December 27 - 29, 1957

Panel on Drama, Opera and Ballet

Mr. F. R. Crawley, Crawley Films, Ottawa.

Mr. Herman Geiger-Torel, Artistic Director, Opera Festival Association of Toronto.

Mr. Guy Glover, National Film Board, Montreal.

Mr. Walter Homburger, Impresario, Toronto.

Mr. Raoul Jobin, L'Opera de Paris and Metropolitan Opera of New York.

Mr. Michael Langham, Stratford Shakespearean Festival.

Reverend Father Emile Legault, Founder of Les Compagnons de St-Laurent, Montreal.

Miss Gwynneth Lloyd, Director, Canadian School of Ballet, Toronto.

Mr. Richard MacDonald, National Director, Dominion Drama Festival.

Mr. Tom Patterson, Stratford Shakespearean Festival.

Mr. David Pitt, Assistant Professor of English, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr. Jean-Louis Roux, Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, Montreal.

Mr. Herbert Whittaker, Globe and Mail, Toronto.

Panel on Music

Mr. Louis Applebaum, Stratford Music Festival.

Mr. John Avison, CBC, Vancouver.

Mr. R. W. Cooke, Federation of Canadian Music Festivals, Winnipeg.

Dr. Ira Dilworth, Director for the Province of Ontario and English Language Networks Division, CBC, Toronto.

Mr. Gilles Lefebvre, Director-General, Les Jeunesses Musicales, Montreal.

Sir Ernest MacMillan, former Conductor, Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Jean Papineau-Couture, Faculty of Music, University of Montreal.

Mr. Wilfrid Pelletier, Director, Conservatoire de Musique, Montreal.

Mr. Geoffrey Waddington, Director of Music, CBC, Toronto.

Dr. Arnold Walter, Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto.

Panel on Visual Arts

Mr. Martin Baldwin, Director, Art Gallery of Toronto.

Mr. Charles S. Band, Collector, Toronto.

Mr. André Biéler, Agnes Etherington Art Centre, Queen's University.

Mr. René Chicoine, Critic, Montreal.

Mr. D. Alexander Colville, Associate Professor of Fine Art, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.
Mr. Jacques de Tonnancour, Painter, Montreal.
Mr. Walter Herbert, Canada Foundation, Ottawa.
Mr. Alan Jarvis, Director, National Gallery of Canada.
Mr. Alfred Pellán, Ecole des Beaux Arts, Montreal.
Mr. John A. Russell, School of Architecture, University of Manitoba.
Mr. John Steegman, Director, Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.

Panel on Writing

Mr. Ralph Allen, Editor Maclean's Magazine, Toronto.
Dr. Claude Bissell, Principal, Carleton University, Ottawa.
Mr. Pierre Daviault, Vice-President Royal Society of Canada, Ottawa.
Mr. Robertson Davies, Peterborough, Ontario.
Mr. Wilfrid Eggleston, Director Department of Journalism, Carleton University, Ottawa.
Mr. Robert Elie, Montreal.
Mlle Jeanne Lapointe, Faculté des Lettres, Université Laval, Quebec.
Mr. Douglas V. LePan, Ottawa.
Dr. W. C. Mackintosh, Principal, Queen's University.
Mr. Mavor Moore, Playwright, Toronto.
Mr. David Walker, St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

Officers Canada Council

Hon. Brooke Claxton.
Dr. A. W. Trueman.
Mr. Eugène Bussière.
Mr. D. A. Fullerton.
Miss Lillian Breen.

SPECIAL PROJECTS AND GRANTS IN AID TO INDIVIDUALS

Arts

HYMAN BRESS, Montreal	
Travel grant to Moscow re Chaikovsky Competition . . .	\$ 600
TOM PATTERSON, Stratford	
To assist in preparation of festival of arts as part of the West Indies Federation ceremonies to be conducted in connection with the entry of the Federation into the Commonwealth .	1,500
TOM PATTERSON, Stratford	
For travel expenses to the West Indies to act as co-ordinator of the West Indian Festival of the Arts	1,450
DR. MARIUS BARBEAU, Ottawa	
For preparation of material on Canadian folk songs	5,000
DR. HELEN CREIGHTON, Dartmouth, N.S.	
To employ a musicologist to transcribe folk tunes on tape at National Museum up to	10,000
MISS MAUD KARPELES, London, England	
To gather folk songs of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia . .	2,000
DR. E. J. PRATT, Toronto	
Recognition on 75th birthday	1,000

Humanities

MISS LORNA FRASER, Toronto	
For travel expenses examining North American libraries to study bibliographic methods	1,500
PROFESSOR TOM HOSKIN, London, Ont.	
Travel grant to attend Madrid Conference	500

FUND FOR EXCHANGE OF SCHOLARS

DR. CYRIL BELSHAW, Vancouver	
Grant to University of British Columbia to provide a suitable replacement for Dr. Belshaw when he leaves to carry out a research project on Fijian society	3,000
DR. DOUGLAS GRANT, Toronto	
Travel grant to The Netherlands to lecture at University of Leyden	1,000
MR. E. J. REVELL, Toronto	
Travel grant to Israel to study at Hebrew University . . .	400

GRANTS TO ORGANIZATIONS

*Arts**Music*

CBC ORCHESTRA

To assist with a tour of Europe representing Canada at Brussels
Exhibition, subsequently dropped \$20,000

CANADIAN MUSIC COUNCIL

For support of Canadian Music Journal 5,000

CALGARY PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

To extend activities 10,000

EDMONTON SYMPHONY SOCIETY

To extend activities 10,000

HALIFAX SYMPHONY SOCIETY

To enlarge and improve orchestra; to extend activities to New
Brunswick and Newfoundland 15,000

HALIFAX SYMPHONY SOCIETY (guarantee)

For a tour of Newfoundland in February 1958 5,500

HART HOUSE ORCHESTRA OF TORONTO

To extend activities 10,000

JEUNESSES MUSICALES DU CANADA

To extend activities 20,000

MONTREAL BACH CHOIR

For travel to Edinburgh Festival, and possibly to perform in
London and Paris up to 15,000

MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

To extend activities 25,000

OPERA FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO

For light opera season Toronto October 1957; tour in Ontario
cities; tour chamber opera group January-February 1958 . . . 10,000

OPERA FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO

To assist 1958-59 tour to Atlantic provinces up to 19,700

OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

To assist with reorganization of orchestra to professional basis;
to extend concerts to Ottawa Valley communities, schools, etc. 15,000

TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

For expanding operations 25,000

VANCOUVER SYMPHONY SOCIETY

To extend activities 20,000

WINNIPEG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Children's concerts and special out-of-town visits \$ 5,000

Theatre, Ballet, etc.

CANADIAN PLAYERS, LTD.

To extend tour of Canada during season 1957-58 to principal cities of Canada 10,000

CANADIAN PLAYERS, LTD.

1958-59 Tour up to 20,000

DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL

\$3,000 for publication "Theatre Canada"; \$7,000 travel of groups to finals 10,000

LES GRANDS BALLETS CANADIENS

To organize Jeunesses de la Danse; produce four ballets in 1957-58; to tour Quebec 10,000

NATIONAL BALLET GUILD OF CANADA

To assist in 1957-58 tour 50,000

NATIONAL BALLET GUILD OF CANADA

To assist in 1958 activities 50,000

ROYAL WINNIPEG BALLET

To assist 1957-58 season 20,000

STRATFORD SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL

For music festival, film festival, generally to ensure continued growth and development 50,000

THÉÂTRE DU NOUVEAU MONDE

To make Canadian tour 10,000

THÉÂTRE DU NOUVEAU MONDE

\$10,000 as grant and \$10,000 as guarantee against possible losses on tours to Europe and across Canada including over 100 performances in France, at Brussels Exhibition and in all ten provinces up to 20,000

Festivals

MONTREAL FESTIVALS SOCIETY

To extend activities 25,000

VANCOUVER FESTIVAL SOCIETY

\$25,000 initiation grant; \$25,000 for 1958 festival 50,000

Arts Councils

CALGARY ALLIED ARTS COUNCIL

For training of arts council directors, travel, extension services,
exhibitions and child education \$10,000

COMMUNITY ARTS COUNCIL OF VANCOUVER

To aid general programme as an experiment in co-ordination of
arts activities 10,000

Other

BANFF SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

For assistance in bringing outstanding instructors to the School 2,000

CANADIAN ART JOURNAL

For enlargement and improvement of Journal — over 3 years 30,000

CANADIAN FILM INSTITUTE

For film acquisition and cataloguing service 26,000

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

EXTENSION DEPARTMENT

To bring Mr. Philip James from England to open exhibition
of sculpture and give lectures 1,600

VIE DES ARTS, Montreal

For enlargement and improvement of journal 4,500

Humanities

CANADIAN FOLK MUSIC SOCIETY

To hold International Folk Music Council Annual Meeting in
Canada in 1959 or 1960 10,000

CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,

SUMMER STUDY CENTRE, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Assistance to J. B. Conacher, Rev. Marcel Dandurand, John
Sargent Moir, Kenneth Lloyd Morrison, Robert Allan Spencer
and Thomas Dayman Walter 2,400

CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

\$4,000 to improve coverage of *Canadian Index*; \$10,000 for
microfilm project 14,000

THE CANADIAN UNIVERSITY SERIES

HISTORY OF CANADA (W. L. MORTON)

Assistance to John T. Saywell and Marcel Trudel 1,000

CANADIAN WRITERS FOUNDATION, INC.

Carrying on arrangement by Federal Government hitherto
provided for in Estimates 6,000

HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA	
Travel for scholars in Humanities	\$ 5,000
LITERARY HISTORY OF CANADA (C. F. KLINCK)	
Assistance to Frederick William Cogswell, David Robertson Galloway, Friston Eugene Gattinger, Victor George Hopwood, Alec Lucas, Henry Pietersma, Gordon Herbert Roper and Michael Strong Tait	3,600
MAISON DES ETUDIANTS CANADIENS	
To replace collection of books destroyed during the war . .	2,000
MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND	
To support project to collect and catalogue archives of Newfoundland	10,000
MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND	
To continue preparation of Newfoundland bibliography . .	4,000
NEWFOUNDLAND LANGUAGE, PLACE-NAMES AND HISTORY PROJECTS	
Assistance to E. R. Seary, G. M. Story, P. Drysdale, J. T. Stoker, Gordon Oliver Rothney, Leslie Harris, John Gordon Feltham and Jacob Parsons	8,300
SUMMER SCHOOL OF LINGUISTICS	
AT UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA	
Assistance to Miss Mary Catherine Margaret Carter and Gilles des Marchais	800

Social Sciences

CANADIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL	
Grants in aid of publication of manuscripts	9,000
CANADIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL	
Travel for scholars in Social Sciences to attend meetings of their own organizations	5,000
INDIAN SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, DELHI	
To supplement Dafoe Foundation Grant re Chair of Commonwealth Studies	1,000
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	
To hold national and regional seminars	5,000
POLISH UNESCO SCHOLARSHIP	
Travel Grant	800
WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE OF CANADA	
To hold 1958 International General Assembly in Canada . .	12,000

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Members

Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences
The Canada Council
Canada Foundation
Canadian Arts Council
Canadian Association for Adult Education
Canadian Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Canadian Education Association
Canadian Labour Congress
Canadian Political Science Association
Canadian Teachers' Federation
Department of External Affairs
Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes
Jeunesses Musicales du Canada
National Conference of Canadian Universities
National Council of Women
National Film Board
National Research Council
United Nations Association in Canada
World University Service of Canada

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Organizations Accepted for Co-operating Body Status

Association canadienne des bibliothécaires de langue française
Association canadienne des éducateurs de langue française
Association des hebdomadaires de langue française du Canada
Canadian Authors Association
Canadian Chamber of Commerce
Canadian Citizenship Council
Canadian Federation of Agriculture
Canadian Federation of University Women
Canadian Film Institute
Canadian Historical Association
Canadian Home and School and Parent-Teacher Federation
Canadian Institute of International Affairs
Canadian Institute on Public Affairs
Canadian Jewish Congress
Canadian Library Association
Canadian Museums Association
Canadian School Trustees Association
Canadian Social Science Research Council
Canadian Theatre Centre
Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association
Chemical Institute of Canada
Co-Operative Union of Canada
Dominion Drama Festival
Engineering Institute of Canada
Federation of Canadian Artists
Federation of Canadian Music Festivals
Friendly Relations with Overseas Students
Humanities Research Council of Canada
National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada
National Federation of Canadian University Students
Periodical Press Association

Société d'étude et de conférences

Young Women's Christian Association of Canada

NOTE: The following organizations are among those who maintain co-operating status with the Canadian National Commission for Unesco and have been chosen for a first term of membership on the Commission in accordance with section 1 (c) of the Constitution:

Association canadienne française pour l'avancement des sciences (ACFAS)
Canada Foundation

Canadian Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters

Canadian Labour Congress

Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes

Les Jeunesses Musicales du Canada

National Council of Women

United Nations Association in Canada

World University Service

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Opening Meeting—February 5-6, 1958

PRESENT

- President — Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, President, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.
- Vice-President — Dr. J. F. Leddy, Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.
- Secretary — Mr. Eugène Bussière, Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

Members and Consulting Members

- | | |
|--|---|
| Canadian Association for Adult Education | Dr. O. E. Ault, Director, Planning and Development Branch, Civil Service Commission, Jackson Building, Ottawa, Ontario. |
| National Research Council | Dr. J. E. Babbitt, Assistant Director, Division of Administration and Awards, National Research Council, Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario. |
| International Economic & Technical Co-operation Division | Mr. D. W. Bartlett, Chief, Technical Co-operation Service, Department of Trade & Commerce, Lyon Street, Ottawa, Ontario. |
| Canadian Citizenship Branch | Mr. Jean Boucher, Director, Canadian Citizenship Branch, Department of Citizenship & Immigration, West Block, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Canadian Education Association | Dr. Trefflé Boulanger, General Director, Department of Studies, Commission des Ecoles Catholiques de Montréal, 3737 Sherbrooke St. East, Montreal, P.Q. |
| National Gallery of Canada | Mr. D. W. Buchanan, National Gallery of Canada, Elgin & McLeod Streets, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Department of External Affairs | Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Room 267, East Block, Ottawa, Ontario. |
| United Nations Association in Canada | Mr. Henry C. Campbell, Chief Librarian, Public Library of Toronto, College & George Streets, Toronto, Ontario. |

World University Service of Canada	Dr. John Coleman, World University Service of Canada, 43 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario.
Canadian Political Science Association	Mr. H. C. Eastman, Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Political Science Association, 273 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario.
National Council of Women	Mrs. Rex Eaton, O.B.E., Dollarton, B.C.
The Canada Foundation	Mr. W. Eggleston, President, The Canada Foundation, 54 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences	Dr. Pierre Gendron, Dean, Faculty of Science, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario.
National Conference of Canadian Universities	Dr. G. E. Hall, President, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	Mrs. J. E. Houck, R.R. No. 6, Brampton, Ont.
National Library	Dr. Kaye Lamb, National Librarian, Archives Building, Ottawa, Ontario.
Les Jeunesses Musicales du Canada	Mr. Gilles Lefebvre, General Director, Les Jeunesses Musicales du Canada, 1200 Bleury Street, Montreal, P.Q.
Canadian Association of Radio & Television Broadcasters	Mr. F. A. Lynds, President, Radio & Television Broadcasting Stations CKCW and CKCW-TV, Moncton, N.B.
Canadian Labour Congress	Mr. Donald MacDonald, Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Labour Congress, 100 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.
The Canada Council	Mrs. A. Paradis, 44 Robert Avenue, Outremont, P.Q.
Canadian Arts Council	Mr. John C. Parkin, 1500 Don Mills Road, Postal Station J, Toronto, Ontario.
National Film Board	Mr. Guy Roberge, Government Film Commissioner, National Film Board, 150 Kent St., Ottawa, Ont.
Canadian Teachers' Federation	Miss Caroline Robins, President, Canadian Teachers' Federation, 21 Parkview Apartments, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

National Museum (Human History Branch)	Dr. Jacques Rousseau, Director, Human History Branch, National Museum, Elgin and McLeod Sts., Ottawa, Ontario.
National Museum (Natural History Branch)	Dr. L. S. Russell, Director, Natural History Branch, National Museum, Elgin and McLeod Sts., Ottawa, Ontario.
Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes	Mr. Claude Ryan, President, Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes, 3425 St. Denis Street, Montreal, P.Q.
Canadian Education Association	Dr. L. W. Shaw, Deputy Minister and Director of Education, Department of Education, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Dr. E. F. Sheffield, Director, Education Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario.
Canadian Education Association	Mr. Freeman K. Stewart, Executive-Secretary, Canadian Education Association, 206 Huron Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Alternates

The Canada Foundation	Mr. Guy DeMerlis, Editor, French Language Version, The Labour Gazette, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.
Department of External Affairs	Miss Mary Q. Dench, Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Room 308, Daly Building, Ottawa, Ontario.
Association canadienne française pour l'avancement des sciences	Dr. Paul Dugal, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario.
Canadian Political Science Association	Mr. Jean-Charles Falardeau, President, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q.
Canadian Association for Adult Education	Miss Muriel Jacobson, Canadian Association for Adult Education, 113 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario.
Canadian Labour Congress	Mr. Kalmen Kaplansky, Director, International Affairs Department, Canadian Labour Congress, 100 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.
Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes	Mr. Napoléon LeBlanc, Director, Extension Department, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q.

National Gallery	Mr. G. Loranger, National Gallery, Elgin and McLeod Streets, Ottawa, Ontario.
National Film Board	Mrs. D. MacPherson, National Film Board, 150 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	Mr. Marcel Ouimet, Assistant Controller of Broadcasting, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
World University Service of Canada	Mr. Lewis Perinbam, World University Service of Canada, 43 St. George Street, Toronto, Ont.
National Museum of Canada	Dr. Marcel Rioux, Human History Branch, National Museum of Canada, Elgin and McLeod Streets, Ottawa, Ontario.
United Nations Association in Canada	Mrs. W. D. Tucker, 1524 Douglas Drive, Port Credit, Ontario.

Guests and Observers

The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker — Prime Minister
 Mr. René Maheu — Representative of Unesco to the United Nations
 The Honourable Brooke Claxton — Chairman of The Canada Council
 The Honourable Sidney Smith — Secretary of State for External Affairs
 Mr. E. Trueblood — Consul General, State Department of the U.S.A.
 Mr. W. S. Dix, Vice-President, U.S. National Commission for Unesco
 Mrs. E. Heffelfinger, Vice-President, U.S. National Commission for Unesco
 Mr. John Kormann — U.S. National Commission for Unesco
 Mr. R. Pichot — French National Commission for Unesco
 Reverend Father R. Normandin, Rector, University of Ottawa
 Dr. C. Bissell, President, Carleton University
 Mrs. R. R. Arkell, The Canada Council
 Mrs. John Bird, 372 Lewis Street, Ottawa
 Miss Lillian Breen, The Canada Council
 Mr. Leonard Brockington, The Canada Council
 The Honourable Donald Cameron, The Senate, Ottawa
 Mr. Douglas Fullerton, The Canada Council
 Mr. Walter Herbert, The Canada Foundation
 Dr. Léon Lortie, Director, University of Montreal
 Mrs. Angus Macdonald, The Canada Council

Dr. F. MacKinnon, The Canada Council
Dr. Garnet T. Page, Engineering Institute of Canada
Miss Mary Proctor, Unesco in New York
Dr. John E. Robbins, Humanities Research Council
Mr. P. Thorp, Unesco in Paris
Dr. A. W. Trueman, The Canada Council

Secretariat

Miss Gabrielle Boudreault
Mr. Leslie Fowlie
Mrs. Rita J. Séguin

THE CANADA COUNCIL

UNIVERSITY CAPITAL GRANTS FUND

List of Securities as at March 31, 1958

<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Security</i>		
	Treasury Bills		
\$1,000,000.00	April 18, 1958		
	Canada Bonds		
750,000.00	Canada	3%	Oct. 1, 1958
6,470,000.00	Canada	3%	Jan. 1, 1956/59
6,000,000.00	Canada	3%	Oct. 1, 1959
7,400,000.00	Canada	3%	June 1, 1957/60
6,000,000.00	Canada	3%	Dec. 15, 1960
8,650,000.00	Canada	3%	Feb. 1, 1959/62
4,780,000.00	Canada	3%	Oct. 1, 1959/63
	Canada Guaranteed Bonds		
* 5,365,926.00	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	3%	Jan. 1, 1962
6,200,000.00	Canadian National Railway	2¾%	Feb. 1, 1961/63
	Total cost (amortized)	\$50,688,769	
	Total market value	\$52,077,426	

*U.S., U.K., Canada Pay.

THE CANADA COUNCIL
ENDOWMENT FUND
List of Securities as at March 31, 1958

Canada Bonds			
<i>Par Value</i>			
\$ 300,000	Canada	3%	Oct. 1, 1958
1,500,000	Canada	3%	Jan. 1, 1956/59
1,000,000	Canada	3%	Oct. 1, 1959
	Total cost (amortized)	\$ 2,777,547	
	Total market value	<u>\$ 2,801,020</u>	
Provincial and Provincial Guaranteed Bonds			
ALBERTA			
**\$ 25,000	Alberta	2½%	Mar. 1, 1962
BRITISH COLUMBIA GUARANTEED			
2,440,000	Pacific Great Eastern Railway	4¾%	Dec. 15, 1987
800,000	Pacific Great Eastern Railway	5%	Dec. 2, 1982
150,000	B.C. Power Commission	5%	Sept. 15, 1982
880,000	B.C. Power Commission	5%	Sept. 15, 1992
100,000	Saltair Waterworks	5%	July 1, 1974-82
MANITOBA GUARANTEED			
200,000	Manitoba Hydro Electric Commission	5%	July 1, 1977
NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEW BRUNSWICK GUARANTEED			
100,000	New Brunswick	5%	Oct. 1, 1977
100,000	Memramcook School Board	5½%	Nov. 1, 1971-72
NEWFOUNDLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND GUARANTEED			
100,000	Newfoundland	5½%	Oct. 1, 1977
100,000	Cornerbrook	5½%	Aug. 15, 1977
200,000	St. John's	5%	Oct. 1, 1977
NOVA SCOTIA AND NOVA SCOTIA GUARANTEED			
100,000	Nova Scotia	4¾%	Dec. 1, 1977
500,000	Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge Commission	5%	Sept. 1, 1977
ONTARIO GUARANTEED			
1,450,000	Ontario Hydro Electric Commission	4¾%	Aug. 15, 1975
710,000	Ontario Hydro Electric Commission	5%	Apr. 1, 1977
1,000,000	Ontario Hydro Electric Commission	5%	Nov. 15, 1976
1,450,000	Ontario Hydro Electric Commission	4½%	Mar. 1, 1978
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
100,000	Prince Edward Island	4¼%	Nov. 15, 1977
QUEBEC AND QUEBEC GUARANTEED			
200,000	Quebec	4¾%	Jan. 15, 1977
50,000	Quebec Hydro Electric Commission	5%	Nov. 15, 1975
590,000	Quebec Hydro Electric Commission	5%	Nov. 15, 1982
SASKATCHEWAN			
300,000	Saskatchewan	5%	Aug. 1, 1977
100,000	Saskatchewan	5¼%	Oct. 15, 1977
	Total cost (amortized)	\$11,554,893	
	Total market value	<u>\$11,893,075</u>	

**U.S.-Canada Pay.

THE CANADA COUNCIL
ENDOWMENT FUND
List of Securities as at March 31, 1958

Municipal Bonds and Debentures

Par Value

ATLANTIC PROVINCES			
\$ 100,000	Charlottetown	5½%	June 1, 1977
50,000	Cornerbrook	5¾%	Dec. 1, 1977
150,000	Halifax	5½%	Oct. 1, 1968-77
100,000	Moncton	5½%	Aug. 15, 1974-77
125,000	Saint John	5½%	Oct. 15, 1977
50,000	Sydney	5%	Feb. 1, 1974-78
QUEBEC			
100,000	Arvida	5%	Sept. 1, 1968-77
50,000	Cap de la Madeleine	5%	Apr. 1, 1970-78
119,000	Hull	4½%	Nov. 1, 1967-76
** 100,000	Montreal Transportation Commission	4¼%	Jan. 1, 1973
* 100,000	Montreal Transportation Commission	4½%	Feb. 15, 1978
** 50,000	Montreal Metropolitan Commission	4½%	Nov. 1, 1961
** 150,000	Montreal Metropolitan Commission	4½%	May 1, 1965
100,000	Montreal Metropolitan Commission	4%	Nov. 1, 1975
300,000	Montreal Metropolitan Commission	4½%	Nov. 1, 1977
1,595,000	City of Montreal	5¼%	Jan. 1, 1978
665,000	City of Montreal	5¼%	Jan. 15, 1978
395,000	Quebec City	5½%	June 1, 1977
100,000	Shawinigan Falls	4½%	Nov. 1, 1968-77
100,000	Thetford Mines	5½%	July 1, 1973-77
100,000	Valleyfield	5½%	Nov. 1, 1973-77
150,000	Verdun	4½%	Nov. 1, 1972
200,000	Verdun	4½%	Nov. 1, 1977
ONTARIO			
138,000	Chatham	5½%	July 1, 1972-77
250,000	Hamilton	5¼%	June 15, 1977
100,000	Kingston	5½%	June 1, 1974-77
100,000	Kingston	5½%	Dec. 1, 1968-77
150,000	Oshawa	5¾%	Oct. 15, 1973-77
200,000	Peterborough	5½%	June 30, 1973-77
100,000	Port Arthur	5¾%	Sept. 30, 1968-77
50,000	Sault Ste. Marie	5½%	June 1, 1969-77
100,000	Sault Ste. Marie	5½%	Dec. 1, 1968-77
175,000	Toronto Metropolitan Commission	5%	Feb. 1, 1977
300,000	Toronto Metropolitan Commission	4½%	June 1, 1976
435,000	Toronto Metropolitan Commission	5%	Dec. 2, 1978
600,000	Toronto Metropolitan Commission	4¾%	Apr. 1, 1978
200,000	Windsor	5½%	July 15, 1974-77
PRAIRIE PROVINCES			
* 200,000	Brandon (int. guaranteed by Manitoba)	5¾%	Dec. 1, 1970-77
850,000	Edmonton	4¾%	Apr. 15, 1983
90,000	Medicine Hat	4½%	Mar. 1, 1967-69
116,000	Prince Albert	5¾%	Apr. 1, 1969-78
250,000	Regina	5¾%	Aug. 1, 1982
375,000	Regina	5¼%	Jan. 15, 1983
100,000	Saskatoon	5½%	June 1, 1977
108,000	Saskatoon	5¾%	Nov. 1, 1982
300,000	Winnipeg Guar. (Hospital)	5½%	Sept. 3, 1973-77
** 165,000	Winnipeg	5%	Jan. 1, 1960

THE CANADA COUNCIL
ENDOWMENT FUND
List of Securities as at March 31, 1958

Municipal Bonds and Debentures (cont'd.)

<i>Par Value</i>			
\$	50,000	BRITISH COLUMBIA	
	100,000	Coquitlan District	4%
	50,000	Saanich District	5½%
	190,000	Saanich District	5¾%
	650,000	Surrey District	5½%
		Vancouver	5¾%
		Total cost (amortized)	\$11,121,179
		Total market value	<u>\$11,511,212</u>

*U.S. Pay.

**U.S.-Canada Pay.

NOTE: Not included above are municipals which have a full provincial guarantee—these bonds, which have an aggregate par value of \$400,000, are listed with the provincial issues.

THE CANADA COUNCIL
ENDOWMENT FUND
List of Securities as at March 31, 1958

Corporate Bonds and Debentures

<i>Par Value</i>			
\$500,000	Abitibi Power & Paper	6¼%	Nov. 15, 1977 "C"
200,000	Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railroad	5%	Dec. 31, 1959
400,000	Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper	6¼%	Nov. 1, 1978
300,000	Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co.	6%	Feb. 1, 1983 "A"
775,000	B.C. Electric Co.	5¾%	Apr. 1, 1977
300,000	Canada Iron Foundries	6¼%	Oct. 15, 1977 "A"
100,000	Consumers Glass	5½%	June 15, 1978
200,000	T. Eaton Realty Ltd.	5%	Apr. 1, 1978
300,000	Great Lakes Power Corporation (ex warrants)	5¾%	May 15, 1977
500,000	Home Oil Ltd.	6½%	Nov. 1, 1977
300,000	Industrial Acceptance Corporation	6%	Sept. 1, 1977
450,000	Industrial Acceptance Corporation	5½%	Feb. 1, 1978
300,000	Inland Natural Gas	6%	June 1, 1982
250,000	Loblaws Groceries (ex warrants)	6%	Sept. 1, 1977
* 150,000	Merrill Petroleum Corporation	5¼%	Mar. 1, 1967 "B"
50,000	Merrill Petroleum Corporation	5½%	Mar. 1, 1967 "A"
100,000	Mid Western Industrial Gas	5%	Apr. 1, 1970
200,000	North Star Oil Co. (ex warrants)	5¾%	June 15, 1977
200,000	Northern Ontario Natural Gas	5¾%	June 1, 1982
250,000	Pembina Pipe Lines	6%	Dec. 1, 1974 "C"
300,000	Power Corporation of Canada	5½%	Mar. 1, 1977
800,000	Quebec Natural Gas (ex stock)	5¾%	Apr. 1, 1985
75,000	Quebec Telephone	5%	Oct. 1, 1976
325,000	Quebec Telephone (ex warrants)	6%	Nov. 1, 1977
500,000	Rangeland Pipeline Company	5¾%	Aug. 1, 1977
200,000	Steinberg Properties	6%	June 1, 1982
950,000	Trans Canada Pipelines (ex stock)	5.85%	Jan. 1, 1987
* 220,000	Westcoast Transmission	5½%	Apr. 1, 1988 "A"
* 400,000	Westcoast Transmission	5½%	Apr. 1, 1988 "B"
125,000	Zellers Ltd.	6%	Nov. 1, 1977
	Total cost (amortized)	\$ 9,101,180	
	Total market value	\$ 9,645,887	

NOTE: The following corporate convertible debentures are included in the following section:

\$ 75,000.00	Shawinigan	5½%	1972
* 60,000.00	Pacific Petroleum	5%	1971
200,000.00	Canadian Utilities	5¾%	1977
81,000.00	Loblaws	4¾%	1976

*U.S. Pay.

THE CANADA COUNCIL
ENDOWMENT FUND
List of Securities as at March 31, 1958

Common Stocks, Convertible Debentures and Warrants

(i) COMMON STOCKS

		UTILITIES
12,375	shares	Bell Telephone
6,500	"	B.C. Power
2,400	"	Calgary Power
7,050	"	International Utilities
5,100	"	Shawinigan Water & Power — common
6,500	"	Shawinigan Water & Power — "A" common
		OIL & GAS
6,800	"	B.A. Oil
5,500	"	Calgary & Edmonton
4,100	"	Hudson's Bay Company
6,200	"	Imperial Oil
4,175	"	Interprovincial Pipe Line
3,700	"	McColl-Frontenac Oil
		MINES & METALS
8,400	"	Aluminium Ltd.
6,600	"	Hollinger Consolidated
4,000	"	International Nickel
		PAPER & LUMBER
4,125	"	Great Lakes Paper
2,206	"	International Paper
7,300	"	MacMillan & Bloedel "B"
5,700	"	Powell River
5,300	"	Price Bros.
		IRON & STEEL
4,700	"	Algoma Steel
3,450	"	Canada Iron Foundries
4,400	"	Dominion Bridge
7,375	"	Dominion Foundries & Steel
5,650	"	Steel Company of Canada
		MISCELLANEOUS
4,300	"	Canada Steamship Lines
2,450	"	Dominion Glass
3,800	"	Dominion Stores
9,950	"	Industrial Acceptance
3,800	"	Loblaw Companies "B"
2,345	"	Moore Corp.
7,700	"	Traders Finance "A"

THE CANADA COUNCIL
ENDOWMENT FUND
List of Securities as at March 31, 1958

Common Stocks, Convertible Debentures and Warrants (cont'd.)

(ii) **CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES AND WARRANTS**

\$200,000	Canadian Utilities 5¾% Convertible Debentures	Dec. 1, 1977 ⁽¹⁾
\$ 81,000	Loblaw Groceries 4¾% Convertible Debentures	Oct. 1, 1976 ⁽²⁾
\$ 60,000	Pacific Petroleum 5% Convertible Debentures	Jan. 1, 1977 (U.S. Pay) ⁽³⁾
\$ 75,000	Shawinigan Water & Power 5½% Convertible Deb.	Oct. 15, 1972 ⁽⁴⁾
800 warrants	Loblaw Companies "A" ⁽⁵⁾	
8,125	Quebec Telephone—common ⁽⁶⁾	
3,000	Pacific Petroleum—common ⁽⁷⁾	
	Total cost (amortized)	<u>\$ 6,997,241</u>
	Total market value	<u><u>\$ 6,757,748</u></u>

NOTES: (1) Each \$1,000 debenture convertible into common at following rates:

on or before Dec. 1, 1961 — 44 shares (\$22.73 per share)
on or before Dec. 1, 1965 — 40 shares (\$25.00 per share)
on or before Dec. 1, 1967 — 36 shares (\$27.78 per share)

(2) Each \$1,000 debenture convertible into Class A shares at following rates:

on or before Oct. 1, 1960 — 45 shares (\$22.22 per share)
on or before Oct. 1, 1963 — 43 shares (\$23.26 per share)
on or before Oct. 1, 1966 — 40 shares (\$25.00 per share)

(3) Each \$1,000 debenture convertible into common at following rates:

on or before Jan. 1, 1962 — 52.6 shares (U.S. \$19.00 per share)
on or before Jan. 1, 1967 — 50 shares (U.S. \$20.00 per share)

(4) Each \$1,000 debenture convertible into common at following rates:

on or before Oct. 15, 1959 — 37 shares (\$27.03 per share)
on or before Oct. 15, 1961 — 33 shares (\$30.30 per share)
on or before Oct. 15, 1964 — 30 shares (\$33.33 per share)

(5) Each warrant entitles holder to purchase up to August 31st, 1962
one Class "A" share at \$25.

(6) Each warrant entitles holder to purchase up to November 1st, 1962
one common share at \$25.

(7) Each warrant entitles holder to purchase one common share at following prices:

on or before March 1, 1960 — \$30.00
on or before March 1, 1963 — \$34.00
on or before March 1, 1965 — \$38.00
on or before March 1, 1967 — \$42.00

NOTE ON "THE ARTS, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES"

The objects and powers of the Council are laid down by section 8(1) of the Act, which reads:

"The objects of the Council are to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences. . ."

The Council has taken the view that grants from the University Capital Grants Fund to assist in the construction of buildings and assistance provided from the return on investments in the Endowment Fund must both be made for "the arts, humanities or social sciences".

Of these three expressions only the "arts" is defined by the Act. Section 2 reads:

"In this Act, the expression 'the arts' includes architecture, the arts of the theatre, literature, music, painting, sculpture, the graphic arts, and other similar creative and interpretative activities."

The expressions "humanities" and "social sciences" not being defined, the Council has endeavoured to interpret them in the same broad way as Parliament has done "the arts". In applying these interpretations the Council has had regard to the actual nature and purpose of the proposed building, or the character of the project or study proposed to be carried out, rather than the name or general purpose of the institution or faculty concerned. The Council has also avoided drawing any hard and fast lines, feeling that each case should be judged on its own merits.

However, it may be useful to set down here what the Council takes to be covered by the "humanities" and the "social sciences" as a general rule; but again this rule must be taken and applied with the caution with which it is stated, for the dictionaries and usage make it plain that neither expression has a precise meaning which is universally recognized.

The *humanities* include history, languages, literature, pure mathematics, philosophy, archaeology.

The *social sciences* include economics, sociology and political science and other subjects such as anthropology, geography, law, education and psychology as they bear on the three subjects first named.

How far a building primarily intended as a professional school for education, law or social work (and whether or not a study or work to be done in any of the subjects just named, or in mathematics and geography) will qualify as coming under the head of "the arts, humanities or social sciences" will have to be determined with regard to the work to be carried on in each particular case.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

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